ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,238—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 3. 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Dec.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4705	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BM. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROHILLA, 24th January KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mills	4,593	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,295	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Ports of Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 4th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 6th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

THE S. S. "MANNINGTRY," from MIDDLESBRO, has ARRIVED, and is DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock Berth No. 9. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING at the Offices of Messrs. HILL, SON and GRENAN, for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS. All Claims must be presented for settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be Entertained.
E. WHITE,
Master, s. s. "Manningtry."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESOME ENGLISH ALE & STOUT.

	Cash. Per doz. Bts.	Cash. Per doz. ½ bts.	Credit. Per doz. Bts.	Credit. Per doz. ½ bts.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BASS — Bass's Beer, by Foster & Sons	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Do. by Stone I. C. A.	7 12	5 8	8 12	6 2
GUINNESS — Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Sons	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Do. do. by Burke & Co.	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 2
ROMFORD — IND. COOPE & Co.'s.	Cash. Rs. a.		Credi. Rs. at	
LIGHT — Per dozen qts.	6 8		7 4	
Do. pts.	4 8		5 0	
BEER. — Per case of 3 doz. qts.	18 10		20 12	
Do. of 6 " pts.	26 8		29 8	

Bottled specially for TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., who have been appointed AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co., {Bombay, Byculla,} Poona.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 26	0	Rs. 29	0
Per gallon	" 12	4	" 13	12
Per doz	Rs. 28	0	Rs. 31	8
Per gallon	" 13	4	" 14	12
Per doz	Rs. 35	0	Rs. 39	0
Per gallon	" 16	12	" 18	12
Per doz	Rs. 26	0	Rs. 29	0
Per gallon	" 12	4	" 13	12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and CHRISTMAS Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, KEMP AND CO., LD., BYCULLA.

W. B. GREEN & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING REGULARLY THE FOLLOWING:—

		Rs.	a.
HAMS.—	Pale Cumberland, finest Quality, per lb.	1	3
"	Ready Cooked,—Whole or Half, "	2	2
"	" " in Slices, "	2	12
BACON.—	Harris's Real Wilts Middles, "	1	3
"	" " " Bellies "	1	1
CHEESES.—	Double Gloster Guipere, Cheddar, "	1	1
	Real Stilton and Gorgonzola "	1	10
FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,	"	1	6

SPANISH GRAPES, KENTISH COBNUTS, BARCELONA AND BRAZIL WALNUTS, NOW IN STOCK.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

'XMAS CARDS.	In great variety, all this years' Novelties by the best makers. From 2 annas, upwards.
'XMAS CRACKERS.	By Tom Smith and Son, in every variety and at all prices. Inspection solicited.
'XMAS CAKES.	By Huntley and Palmers, just received and consequently Fresh. Almond, Fruit, Family, Sultana, etc.
'XMAS FRUITS.	Figs, Nuts, Grapes, Dates, Raisins, Almonds, Crystallised Fruits and Fruits in Syrup.
'XMAS SWEETS.	Mixed Sweets, Fruit Drops, Acid Drops, Conversation Lozenges, Chocolate Creams, Butter Scotch, Toffee. Almond Rock, etc., etc.
'XMAS WINES.	Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Hocks, Champagnes, Italian Wines, Spanish Wines, etc.

Send for 'Xmas. Price List to PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {Oriental Bank Buildings, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla. (Also at Poona).

TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH,

FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, &C.

WE have now perfected the Formula for our TAN CREAM, and can guarantee its superiority. A trial is solicited, the ease of application, the brilliant result, and its cheapness will recommend it to every user of Brown Leather.

Per Bottle, 8 as.; Per Dozen, Rs. 5.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A. 1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Made Entirely of Aluminium.
Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
The Most Useful Companion one can Possess.
High Power,
Splendid Definition,
Superior Achromatic Lenses.

PATRONISED and approved by Officers of all Arms of the Military Service.

HAS received the Unanimous and most Extraordinary Testimony of the English Press as being

THE MOST USEFUL IN EXISTENCE—
Suitable for all purposes.

THE OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE.

THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

Complete in Soft Leather Case, Rs. 70.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, FROM Rs. 1-12 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS,
From Rs. 2 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELLA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box.
Primo de Rever	" 25	"	6	8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50	with ring	11	12 "
Non Plus Ultra	" 50	"	9	8 "
Exquisitos	" 50	"	7	8 "
Princessas (small size)	" 50	"	5	8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100	"	6	8 "
Do. do. No. 1	" 100	"	5	8 "
Do. do. No. 2	" 100	"	5	0 "
Do. do. No. 3	" 100	"	4	8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COOKE'S CIRCUS,

OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 3RD DECEMBER,
AND DURING THE WEEK.
ANOTHER CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME!!
First time of Miss DAISY in her JUGGLING act on HORSEBACK!
First time of the 4 lady PIERROTS!
First time of the HORIZONTAL BAR!
First time of the BATONDE!
Concluding each evening with
THE STEEPLE CHASE
BOX PLAN at SUNDY & Co.
ZENANA SEATS have been provided.

Mr. COOKE will not hold himself responsible for any DEBT contracted by his Employees.

Sole Proprietor.....FRED. COOKE.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON,

TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,

At 9 P.M., Punctually.

TICKETS can be had at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every Morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "KOHINUR," 1,935 Tons, Captain WRIGHT, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 7th December, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that UNPOORNABAI, widow of ANUNTA RAGHOBA and her two sons RAMRAO ANUNTA and VENAYEKRAO ANUNTA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned at their house No. 22, Old Ramapur Lane, Mahadev Shunker Oart, outside the Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand, and the same, if any, will be considered as Waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Chaulwadi Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of house Assessment under Street No. 8, Ward C No. 3148, and bounded on the East by the property of the heirs of deceased Raghoba Sadashivji, on the West by the vacant ground, the said Chaulwadi Road and the Road leading to the house of the Parsee tenants of the Oart in rear, North by the said Chaulwadi Oart, and on the South by the dwelling-house of Parsee Byramji Sorabji, which said hereditaments and premises are now and for some time past have been, in the occupation of the Vendors and their Tenants.—Dated this day, 3rd December, 1894.

The O Bangle mark of
RUKHMABAI, wife of JANARDHUN ESSOBA, Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMDAS PARMANAND, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BHANI, wife of SOONDARJEE JETHA and sister of the Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 30th Day of November, 1894.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS. of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Cameras, Hand and Stand. Dry Plates, Developers, &c.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN, Towels, Sheeting, &c. (Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS. (Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

CEYLON TEA,

FOLDING TABLES.

TRAVELLING BATHS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET.

HIGH CLASS WHISKIES.

"Pall Mall," 11 Years Old	Rs. 42	8
Napier Johnstone's	38	0
Brodie's Black "Squal" Bottles	35	8
STEWART'S FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH	28	0
Gaelic Old Smuggler	28	0
Carnsulynie	27	8
Rankin's "Old Ship"	30	8
Our Own SPECIAL BLEND	27	0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

6TH DECEMBER, 1894.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the Patronage of
R. H. VINCENT, Esq., C.I.E.,
AND
H. G. GELL, Esq.,
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police,
WILL BE GIVEN
BY THE POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Duet ..... MRS. R. H. VINCENT and Mrs. MANDER.
2. Song (Comic) ....." The Good Old Annual" ..... MR. QUINNEY.
3. Whistling Solo, with Banjo Accompaniment. MR. D. HOUGHTON.
4. Song ....." Ora Pro Nobis" .....Piccolomini. MRS. OLIVER.
5. Violin Solo ..... MR. JOLLIFFE.
6. Song ....." Look Back" .....Reay. MR. MONTAGUE.
7. Song ....." Husbands" .....Roeckel. MRS. FLYNN.
8. Recitation ....." The Dandy Fifth" ..... MR. QUINNEY.
9. Song (Character) ..... MR. PETERS.
10. Step Dance ..... MR. JIM O'REILLY.

Meeting of WELLINGTON and BLUCHER by the Red Sea.

PART II.

FARCICAL COMEDY, ENTITLED
"TURN HIM OUT."

CHARACTERS.

Nicodemus Nobbs .....(An Itinerant Vendor of Juvenile Toys).....	Mr. Hack.
Mr. Mackintosh Moke.	Mr. Michael.
Mr. Eglantine Roseleaf	Mr. Montague.
Julia (Moke's Wife)	Miss M. Cottle.
Susan (Maid of all Work)	Mrs. Flynn.

Porters.

PRICES of ADMISSION: Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas.

To be obtained at the Club Rooms, Esplanade Police Court, or from Mr. Hack, Police Station, Frere Road, or at the Doors on the Night of the Performance.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Overture at 9 P.M.

W. D. T. HACK, Business Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. A. SIMEON having returned to Bombay will take over charge from THIS DATE of the Agency of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.,

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

"BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB."

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

SOME Now AVAILABLE Rs. 1,000 Each. For terms, etc.,

Apply to SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL, who died at Warden Road without the Fort Bombay on the 2nd day of July 1894 and probate of whose last will and testament with two codicils thereto was granted on the 29th day of November 1894 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his Executors BAPUJEE SORABJEE PATEL, KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE PATEL, JAIJI WIDOW of the said SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL and PEROZSHAW MANOCKJEE KAKA are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of Messrs. FRAMJEE SONS and Co. Dalal Street, Fort, on or before the 1st day of January, 1895, at the expiration of which time they will hand over the residue of the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 1st day of December 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN, Solicitors, High Court.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 sweet-toned square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Sochne.
1 grand cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 cottage pianoforte, by Soundy and Co.
1 richly carved blackwood double bedstead.
1 richly carved blackwood large round ottoman.

The property of the late J. H. DICKINSON, Esq., consisting of travelling cots, teakwood boxes, Teacher's travelling medicine chests, lady's saddle, Ditmar's lamps, drawing-room carpets, &c.

The property of A. L. WILLIAMSON, Esq., consisting of drawing room set pier tables, teapoys, ottoman, carpet, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Adamji—
4 cases each 125 bundles 8 oz. net Berlin wool of assorted colour.

On account of the concerned—
4 bales straw boards, sea-water damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 serviceable double seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 Premier Roadster safety bicycle, by the Premier Cycle Company.
1 handsome strong-built landau by Stephens in good order, with a powerful bay waler, 15 hands, and a set of brass-mounted harness.
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Gungaram Jankeedass, Cawnpore—

Z A G J	904	1 case 30 pcs. silk flowered grenadines	42-44 in.
R M	905-2	,, 30 ,, ,, ,, ,,	

On account and at the risk of Nand Ram Mirza" Mall, Delhi—

Z A D-934	1054-65—2	cases 200	gold flowered sarees 50 by 94½
R M	1058-60—3	,, 300 ,, ,, ,,	

On account and at the risk of Mokham Ram Ghansiamdas, Delhi—

Z A MRGD R M	1130-31—2	cases 200	gold flowered sarees, 50 by 94½.

On account and at the risk of Khayseedass, Moorleedhar, Cawnpore—

Z A KM R M	932-903—2	cases 30	pieces silk flowered grenadines
	901—1	,, 30 ,, ,, ,, ,,	

On account and at the risk of Kalyan Mull Madhuram, Cawnpore—

Z A KM R M	894—1	case 163	pieces white embroidered native caps.

On account and at the risk of Kidarnath Gaoreedat, Delhi—

Z A KG R M	455—1	case 23	pieces gold and silver embroidered grenadines.

On account and at the risk of Buldeo Sahai Kaloomall Delhi—

Z A BSKM R M	1120—1	case 100	gold flowered sarees, 50 by 94½.

By order of Mr. Nansy Peeroo Mahomed, the mortgagee or pledgee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Durat Hosli and Co., the mortgagors or pledgors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the goods particularised below, viz.:—

L A— 119	—1	case muslin.
D H—1415	—1	bale canvas.
1425	—1	,, ,,
1924- 5—2		,, ,,
1927- 9—3		,, ,,
2959-61—3		,, ,,
3167	—1	,, ,,
3171-72—2		,, ,,
3193	—1	,, ,,
3197	—1	,, ,,
3200- 1—2		,, ,,
3203	—1	,, ,,
3809-14—6		,, ,,
4105- 6—2		,, ,,
4183-85—4		,, ,,
4213	—1	,, ,,
4215	—1	,, ,,
4217	—1	,, ,,
4219-21—3		,, ,,
D H—225-26—2		cases satin.
C—39-94—6		,,
514-17—4		cases plush.
—5		,, T red, plain.

SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Dock premises, to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Mr. Curimbhai Ebrahim's Bungalow, the valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge and others, best plated-ware, a first-rate walnut, wood brass framed cottage piano by Rose and Co., English iron safe, fancy screens, windproof lamps, brass bedstead, a handsome open barouche, by Simpson, of Madras, recently done up thoroughly, a pair of powerful grey walers, going in single and double harness, set of double harness, etc., the property of Nawab MOHSIN-UL-MULK, Bahadur, Moulvie Mahdi Ali, who has left Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 3, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyanni's Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

About 20 horses and ponies belonging to H M.'s 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Peeroshaw Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Framjee Cursetjee Mezagonwalla, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 26th September, 1893, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Gunpowder Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16344, old Survey No. 23702, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Premabhoy Framabhoy, on or towards the west by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Daby Burjorna on or towards the north by the property belonging to the heirs of Sorabjee Dossabhoy Mazagonwalla, and on or towards the south by the said Gunpowder Road aforesaid, together with the dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 5223 (1) (2), Street No. 4918 (1), and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeseer, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitor, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 1, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

Under instructions from Messrs Rustomjee and Manockjee Shapoorjee Sawyer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, 1894, at 3 p.m., and each Successive Day, at 3 p.m., and on the respective premises, the following valuable immovable properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, together with outhouses, stable, &c., situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4,308 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the property of Mr. Currimjee Ibrahim and partly by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by vacant land hereinafter secondly described, and on the west by vacant land hereinafter fifthly described.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,461 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the property hereinabove firstly described,

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,046 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214 and new No 487, old Survery No. 81 and new Survey No 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by the property of Mr Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the vacant land hereinafter firstly described.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,044 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by vacant land hereinabove thirdly described, and on the west by the property of Mr Hajee Issoof Mahomed Sooleman.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,118 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by property hereinabove firstly described, and on the west by a vacant land hereinafter sixthly described.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,141 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214, and new 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by vacant land hereinabove fifthly described, and on the west by the property of Mr. Naranji Purmanand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the Vendors, or to Messrs Shapoorjee and Munchershaw N. Chandabhoy, Architects, &c., or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 1, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF [redacted] PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. [redacted] WAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & [redacted] instructions to sell by Public Auction, on [redacted] 6th instant, and the following days, [redacted] until the whole is disposed of, at the [redacted] Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway [redacted]ant, stores, &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap belting, canvas pipes and belting, iron chain, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, gun metal, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the Goods removed away within one Month, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A Monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

On THURSDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored woolen scarves.
2 ,, black coating and pilot serge.
1 ,, colored velvet.
2 bales white shirtings, No. 1500.
2 cases black Fraser ink.
1 ,, red and blue ink.
1 ,, leather dressing.
1 ,, gum.
6 pairs India rubber gloves.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE OLD RACE COURSE, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of Khadeeja Bebee, wife of Abdool Russool bin Hasanbhai, the mortgagor and by order of the Administrators of the late Thuker Gopal Gowind the mortgagee, the following landed property:—

All that piece of Foras freehold land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Byculla, within the old Race Course, near Ripon Road, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, Registered in the rent-roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 212, new No. 13738, old Survey No. 274, and new Survey No. 63537, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 4058 and street No. 245 (F), containing by admeasurement about 212 square yards, and bounded on the east by the street called Mahomedan street, on the west by a passage, on the north by the vacant ground of Isa Soomar, and on the south by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL ROAD, NEAR THE MAZAGON BRIDGE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hajee Abdool Rahiman Hajee Tyeb and by order of Luxmibai, widow of the late Thuckur Dewcurn Gangjee, the mortgagee, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (forming part of the property formerly numbered 19k), together with the messuage tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Chinch Bunder Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 455, new No. 2394, old Survey No. 6 and new Survey No. 3657, containing by admeasurement about 261 square yards, and bounded on the east by the ground of Khannahomed Joosab and others, on the west by the ground of Syed Gunary, on the north by the Walpakhady Road, and on the south by the new Chinch Bunder Road, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward 13 No. 4365 and street No. 189.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 3, 1894.

NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen: and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.

TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer of Mysore upto 4 p.m. of the 10th January, 1895, at the Public Offices, Bangalore, for the Supply *en bloc* of PIPES, VALVES, &c., &c., required for the Works given below, according to Specification, Copies whereof can be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy:—

(1) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Mysore City.
(2) Additional Distribution of Water to Mysore City.
(3) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Bangalore City.
(4) Distribution of Water to Bangalore City.

1. Each Tender must be on the printed Form attached to the Specification, and must be addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore, and be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Water-supply Materials."

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of half per cent. of the Contract amount or amounts in Currency Notes, Bank Bills, or Government of India Securities, made payable to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and every such Tender not accompanied by such Deposit will be rejected.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Engineer or his Head Assistant at the Public Offices, Bangalore, at 4 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1895, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and will be finally disposed of by the 25th January, 1895, when the Deposits of all unsuccessful Tenders will be returned.

5. The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. Each Tenderer will be required within 30 Days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender or Tenders shall have been notified to him, or to his agent, to furnish the Security mentioned in the Specification, and at his own charge and expense to execute a Deed of Contract, to be prepared or approved of by the Solicitors appointed therefor by the Government, on the basis of his Tender or Tenders, whereupon his Deposit, if any, will be returned.

7. Every Tenderer who should fail to furnish such Security and to execute such Deed of Contract, as aforesaid within the time above specified for that purpose, shall forfeit the Deposit money to the Government of Mysore, as liquidated damages, and his Tender or Tenders will, in such case, be considered as having been rescinded or abandoned; and the Chief Engineer will thereupon at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons of the Contract undertaken by the defaulter, who will be held liable, irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss, costs, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure and a rangement as aforesaid.

8. All further needful information may be had on application at this Office.

C. BOWEN, COLONEL, Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Bangalore, November 13th, 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT LANOWLI.

SEVERAL PIECES of VACANT PLOTS of LAND, on the other side of Lanowli Wood, next to Mr. Grattan Geary's; and a Plot of Vacant Land, known as "The Cricket Ground," next to G. I. P. Railway's Quarters.

Apply to
JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SOHRABJEE KHRAS,
Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay

SALE ON BUILDING LEASES OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE ESTATE, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency.

November 5, 1894.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches; also on provincial towns in Great Britain, on Paris, and on the chief towns in Australia and New Zealand. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyennais.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (62, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms: —

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years	5	per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be asc

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p m.
Dance, Royal Yacht Club.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Band at the Esplanade Band Stand, 5-30 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Ronald entered the dock on Friday, and the steamers LaSeyne and Brinkburn on Saturday; the steamer Pomani left it on Friday, and the steamers Alberta, Taif, and Mobile on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dumra and Manningtry entered, and the steamer Imperatrix left, the dock on Saturday.

ACCIDENT TO AN AGED PARSEE.—Cowasji Ruttonji, a Parsee, aged about eighty years, was, on Friday afternoon, accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria, sustaining injuries to his head and legs.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE DIGNITARY.—Sir Asman Jah, Nawab of Hyderabad, accompanied by fifty followers, carrying seven swords and seven lances, arrived here on Friday, and is staying in a bungalow, at Tardeo Road.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater convicted Shaikh Lal Ameer and Shaik Lal Mohidin of theft in respect of a carriage lamp valued at Rs. 9. The accused being old offenders, his Worship committed them to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Session of the High Court.

A MISSING MAHOMEDAN BOY.—A Mahomedan lad, named Abbas, aged fourteen years, residing with Nakoda Mahomed, at Bapoo Hajam Street, has been missing for the past twenty-two days, since which time the Criminal Investigation Department has been making a rigorous search. It appears that the boy had on several previous occasions run away and once went to China by a steamer. The lad had no valuables on his person.

A DRUNKEN ASSAILANT.—On Friday night about half past 9 o'clock, Narayen Mahipatty, a Hindu, was seated in the verandah of his house, at Kolbhat Wady, when Gopal Rawa, came straggling up under the influence of liquor. Abusive words ended in a quarrel between the parties, and in a scuffle that ensued Gopal threw Narayen from the verandah on to the road, fracturing his left forearm. Narayen was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now a patient.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30 p.m., this evening :—

March	Under the double Eagle ... F Wagner.
Overture	Felsenmuhle ... Reissiger.
Valse	Polar Star ... Waldteufel.
Le Reveille du Lion	... Kausky.
Selection	Paul Jones ... Planquette.
Galop	The Hermit's Bell ... Maillard

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Wetherall and the Officer, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the R. B. Yacht Club this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

March	H M S Camperdown ... Clode.
Overture	Concert ... Titl.
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire ... Waldteufel.
Selection	The Nautch Girl ... Godfrey.
Air from Donizetti's	(Martir) ... Kappey.
Barn Door Dance	Popcorn ... Lath.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club dance, this evening :—

Valse	Beauty ... Bucalossi.
Lancers	Little Christopher Columbus ... Coote.
Valse	Dancing Girl ... Coote.
Valse	Infanta ... Gee.
Valse	Waves of the Danube ... Ivanovici.
Polka	Bacatelle ... Waldteufel.
Valse	Weaner Mad'ln ... Ziehrer.
Valse	Jeunesse Doree ... Waldteufel.
Pas de Quatre	... Lutz.
Valse	Maid of the Mill ... Liddle.
Valse	Sweet Briar ... Lowthian.
Valse	Espana ... Valdeufel.
Valse	Mavourneen ... Lowthian.
Polka	Who's that a calling ... Lowthian

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.—The following postal notice has been published.—Christmas and New Year Cards inscribed with complimentary or affectionate greetings from the senders to the persons for whom the cards are intended are not admitted by the general rules of the Postal Union to the previlege of circulating in the international post at the rates of postage for printed papers. When, however, such cards are addressed to the United Kingdom or a British Colony or possession, or to Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Nicaragua, Salvador, they are under a special arrangement, allowed to pass at the rates for printed papers provided they are packed in unclosed envelopes or in covers entirely open at both ends."

FIRE.—About a quarter past 3 o'clock on Friday morning, a quantity of grass lying on the loft of a stable, belonging to Mr. Haji Abdul Hoosein Haji Zainool Abedeen and occupied by one Vazeer Valli, at Bhendy Bazaar Road, was found to be on fire. On an alarm being raised, telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-brigade stations and in few minutes the Pydhownee and the Nesbit Road steamers arrived on the scene followed by the Fort and other engines. The Nesbit Road engine commenced playing on the flames with water from the main and extinguished the flames in a few minutes. The roof of the stable was damaged to the extent of Rs. 150. The building was not insured. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN OCTOGENARIAN.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at Haines Road, on view of the body of an old Hindu woman, named Murree, aged eighty years, residing with her granddaughter, at Agripada, Byculla. About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ultimo, the deceased, who was very feeble on account of old age, was ascending the flight of steps leading up to an upper storey when she suddenly felt giddy and fell on to the ground near the bottom step, sustaining a small cut on her right leg. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injury having been dressed, she was at her own desire, brought home. On the following day she was attacked with strong fever, which continued unabated until her death, which occurred on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FATAL RESULTS OF PLAYING ON PUBLIC ROAD.—Mr. Allan, F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at Argyle Road, touching the death of a Hindu lad, named Essoo Toolseedas, aged seven years, the son of a muccadum of the Bombay Tramway Company, for the supply of grain. About 4-30 p.m., on the 20th ultimo deceased and two other lads were playing "horses" on the road, when Essoo fell down and was accidentlly run over by a cart, laden with bags of grain, coming from the opposite direction and sustained a large cut on the calf of the left leg. The boy was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained under treatment until Thursday last, when the father took him home, as the lad was seized with spasms, and as he (the father) thought there was no chance of his recovery. He was treated at home, but never recovered and died on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of November last the number of new admissions of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,010. Among them the number of new admissions was 745, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	38	8	28	74
Vanias	97	38	58	193
Brahmins	73	23	16	112
Lohanas	25	2	3	30
Other castes	220	35	81	336
Total	453	106	186	745

The average daily attendance was 100. The hon. secretary begs to acknowlegde with thanks the following sums received in aid of the Fund of this Dispensary. Previously acknowledged Rs. 8,903.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE SHROFF.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at Sorabjee Santook Lane, Dhobie Talao, on view of the body of a Parsee, named Jamsetji Pestonji Boochia, ged fifty-four years, lately a shroff, in the employ of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Company, Limited. The man had been for the last ten years suffering from a cancer in the throat. He tried many remedies, and had been attended by many doctors, but without obtaining relief. Deceased attended to his work until about fifteen days ago, when he left the office as he grew worse and could not swallow any food. On account of the continuous illness from which he thought he would never recover, Jamsetji was much depressed. His widow sat near his bed until about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning when she went to sleep. About a couple of hours afterwards she got up, and found deceased missing. On a search being made, the body of the Parsee was found in a well close by the house. Life was then extinct and there were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

PICK-POCKET AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ahmed Abdulla, a Mahomedan, of bad repute, and Bucha Cassum, a native of Ahmednugger, were charged at the instance of Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a purse, containing six currency notes, of the Madras Circle for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 15 in cash, belonging to Ramchundeyah Seshaiyah, a Madrasee. On the afternoon of the 28th ultimo complainant was walking on the footpath along Bhendy Bazaar Road, when the first accused knocked up against him and skilfully removed the purse from his pocket. Complainant attempted to seize the man but without success. He then made a report to the police, and the man was arrested at midnight in the 5th Lane Cammatipoora with Rs. 13 only in his possession. From an inquiry it is believed that there was in the purse only one currency note for Rs. 10, which the first accused changed with a Mahomedan, and having spent the money in drinking and gaming, gave Rs. 5 to No. 2. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, while No. 2 denied the offence, stating that he knew nothing about the theft when he received Rs. 5 from No. 1. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Emoona, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years, the wife of a labourer, residing in a chawl in the 2nd Row, Nowroji Hill. It appears that in the morning of the previous day, a marwaree went into the chawl and showed some beads, which he had for sale to the deceased and some other women residing in the same chawl. Deceased, while examining the beads along with other women, hid one of them in her *saree*, and when asked by the marwaree to return it she denied all knowledge of it. The marwaree persisted and threatened to give her into police custody when she went into her room and produced the bead, stating that she had forgotten having placed it in the *saree*. The neighbours began to taunt her with having attempted to rob the marwaree of his bead, and this appears to have been the reason, which goaded the deceased woman to take her own life. About 1-30 p.m. on the same day she was found lying unconscious in her room breathing stertorously. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination, she was found to have been suffering from opium poisoning. She now came to herself again and died in the hospital on the night of the same day. A verdict of suicide by opuim was returned by the jury.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.—During the course of proceedings in the case, in which Mahomedkan Noorkhan and Jamalkhan Noorkhan are charged with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to one Banumia Shaik Cassum, which came off before Mr. Wilkins, Fourth Presidency Magistrate yesterday. Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader for the accused. Mr. Lalkaka applied to his Worship to allow him to examine one of his witnesses, out of the usual order, as the witness wanted to leave the court on account of a death having taken place in his family, but before the application was granted Mr. Paymaster raised a technical objection as to the locus standi of Mr. Lalkaka, in the case. He contended that it was a police prosecution, in which either the Public Prosecutor, or the police alone can prosecute, under Section 493 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.—Mr. Lalkaka : I represent complainant in the case, and an assisted in the prosecution by the police.—His Worship : How can you then question the locus standi of Mr. Lalkaka ?—Mr. Paymaster : I object to it for the further reason that even the police officer in charge of the case is not present with the learned counsel, and so, it cannot be said that he was being instructed by the police. Mr. Lalkaka : I submit that I am entitled to conduct the prosecution, both according to law, and to numerous precedents and authorities, which I would quote if necessary. Besides that the police officer in charge is in the precincts of the court, and I am told, he would be here in a few minutes. His Worship held that under the circumstances Mr. Lalkaka was entitled to conduct the prosecution. After this Shaik Yakubkhan was examined for the prosecution, who deposed that at about 9-30 p.m. that night, he happened to be close to the scene of the assault, and saw Shaikh Cassum, the father of the complainant, running fast, and followed by accused No. 1, who had a thick stick in his hand, perceiving the danger in which the old man was, he rushed to his assistance, and snatched the stick from the hand of the accused, who then ranaway, and witness and the old man walked back to complainant who was lying on the ground, bleeding and injured. The police were called, and accompanied by the complainant's father, removed him in a victoria, to the J. J. Hospital. The witness having then been cross-examined at considerable length, the case was adjourned to the 12th December.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A DOCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, commenced investigation into the charge of assault preferred by Bhow Ramji Patkar, a library peon, against Drs. Charles and Edward Underwood. There was also a cross-charge preferred by the two medical gentlemen against the peon. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared for the doctors, Mr. Furdoonji Pestanji Jehangir, barrister-at-law, appeared for the peon. On the 13th ultimo Dr. E. F. Underwood filed an information before Mr. Dastur against Patkar, stating that the peon knocked loudly at the door of his house in Medows Street, to have a paper returned to him. The doctor was engaged at the time in attending to a patient, and so he told the peon to go to his sepoy to get the paper he wanted to have returned, and not to knock at the door in that manner. After a short interval the peon again knocked at the door violently, when the doctor handed him the paper he wanted, and remonstrated with the peon for acting in that fashion. The peon, thereupon if was alleged, became insolent, and the doctor ordered him to leave the premises. The peon, thereupon, struck him a heavy blow on the nose. The doctor caught hold of Patkar seizing him by the neck and prevented him from committing any further assault. The peon escaped from his grasp and rushed through the house. The doctor believed that the accused had been put up by somebody else whom he did not know to behave in the manner he did.

The peon also presented an information before Mr. Dastur charging the doctors with assault. He alleged that when he knocked at their door Dr. E. F. Underwood came out of the house and assaulted him severely, his brother also joining in the assault.

Both the cases were transferred from Mr. Dastur's court to that Mr. Sanders Slater.

Mr. James Edward Millard, a superintendent of the Calcutta Police, was a witness in the case on behalf of the doctors, and Mr. DeSouza applied that his evidence should be first recorded as he was about to leave Bombay.

Mr. Furdunji raised no objection to the application which was allowed by his Worship.

Mr. Millard then deposed that during his illness in Bombay he was under the treatment of Dr. Underwood and lived with him at Medows Street. On the 10th ultimo, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Underwood and he were engaged in reading in their bed-room, when they heard a loud knocking at the outer door, and immediately afterwards heard a voice calling out "catch him; catch him" Dr. Charles Underwood rushed out of the room, and witness followed him and went in the direction of the drawing-room. On arriving at the archway separating the dining and drawing rooms the doctor put out his arms and witness saw the peon run into his arms, but he immediately withdrew and rushed out towards the stair-case when Dr. Underwood stopped him. Witness then saw that Dr. Edward Underwood had a swelling on the forehead above the right eye and the bridge of the nose was scratched and the right eye suffused with blood. He did not see the doctors striking the peon.

In cross-examination by Mr. Furdunji, witnes said that he had known the doctors for some twenty years past, and had been stopping with them since the 9th ultimo. He heard the violent knocking distinctly but could not see what it was done with or which door was knocked against. It was certainly not against the door of the bed-room in which Dr. Charles Underwood and he were sitting. He did not see Dr. Underwood assault the peon, and he had no occasion or necessity to interfere in the struggle.

The case was then adjourned.

THE CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, under the command of Captain G. E. Holland, sailed yesterday for Karachi with details, consisting of 4 officers one lady, 156 men, 2 women, 4 children, 3 native officers, 13 men and 28 followers. The following are the names of the officers :—2nd Lt. F. S. N. Harcourt, Y. R. D. Fusi. Vet. Lt.-Col C. Clayton, A. V. D. Lt. and Mrs. E. Barnes 2nd Punjb, Cavr. Lt.-Col. C. L. Mortimer 1st Ry. Fusiliers.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Sirdar Mir Abdulally, Head of the Detective Police, charged Kanji Purtab, Dowjee Partab, and Chamsey Purtab, with using defaced Government one-anna receipt-stamps and thereby defrauding Government of revenue. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Savani, of the firm of Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, defended the accused.

Thoria Mugji, examined by Mr. Little, said that he belonged to the Vica Oswal Bania caste, and had no interest in the disputes going on in the Dasa Oswal Bania caste, to which the accused belonged. He produced his cash ledger for Samvat year 1946, which showed the accounts of pecuniary transaction which his firm had with Kanji Purtab. He pointed out several entries from his account books, against which were affixed four stamps. He could not make out any difference from the stamps affixed to the four entries of the transactions his firm had with that of the accused to those in the other accounts in the book.

Mr. Macpherson declined to cross-examine the witness.

Choonilal Bhaichand proved the signature of the first accused against the four entries in the account books. In cross-examination by Mr. Macpherson witness said that he remembered the statement, which he made on the last occasion about Rs. 4,000 paid to Kirpal Khimji. It was usual for the mehtas in the accused's firm to affix stamps that came unstamped, and then generally to present it to the first accused for signature. He knew that the second accused was not in Bombay for fifteen or twenty days after the 27th of March. Witness identified two letters written by him to the second accused at Shegaon bearing the post-mark April 5 and April 7. He produced a letter from the second accused written from Dulia bearing date 4th April.

Mr. Little said that there was a mistake about the date given by complainant and, therefore, he did not wish to ask any questions on the point.

Mr. Macpherson replied that was the best reason why Mr. Little should not cross-examine the witness as regards the date.

Banuji Dinanath examined by Mr. Little, said that the letters on the stamps on the first, third, and fourth entries in the cash-ledger seemed to be written over again. It might be perhaps because of the ink being fainter with which they were first written that they were re-written with better ink; or because they were first affixed to one document and then removed from it, and used on another document.

In cross-examination by Mr. Macpherson witness said that as a rule the experts were not infallible. His evidence as an expert had several time been discredited in civil suits by the judges in the High Court and judgments were given against his opinion.

In re-examination by Mr. Little, witness said that notwithstanding the fact that his evidence was discredited he was still called an expert.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The magistrate asked if the accused had anything to say in defence.

The first accused then made a statement that he only signed the entries written and stamped by the clerks. He did not affix the stamps.

The second accused, in his defence, said that he did not give much attention to the business of the firm. He was a trustee of several charitable funds and he hardly found any time to look to the firm's business. What Ludha Lalji had said in his evidence was false. Ludha had said that he (accused) was present at the time the stamps were affixed. On the day mentioned by the witness he was not in Bombay, but at Dulia. The stamps were generally affixed by their mehtas. The third accused was his youngest brother, and he began to attend to the firm's business only recently. The charge was the outcome of animosity with a certain faction in his caste.

The third accused said that he had not used the stamps which were found in his box. He joined the firm only ten months back. The statement made by Padamsey that he was seated in the firm in February last was not true.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that the charge, if proved under Section 262 was of a very serious character, and therefore it was incumbent on him as well as the court to examine very closely the evidence upon which the charges are said to be supported. So far as the evidence went the accused were proved to be men of great respectability occupying an enviable position in their caste. There was known nothing unfavourable to them. There were two things to be considered in the case. It ought to be proved that the stamps were used a second time with guilty knowledge. It ought also to be shown that they were used with fraudulent intent to cause loss of revenue to Government. The learned counsel had nothing to say against the testimony of Inspector Framji that the stamps were found in the possession of the accused. But Mr. Framji had readily admitted that the stamps were produced by the accused without a demur; which showed an honesty of purpose on the part of the accused. Some of the stamps were unmistakeably new. Some of the stamps were without marks or written or were to a certain extent discoloured, to all appearances having been washed behind. The fact that the accused produced them without demur was absolutely consistent with their innocence. Even the used stamps might be kept for very many purposes. The learned counsel knew many instances in which children collected postage stamps. The possession of the stamps by the accused did not prove fraudulent intention. The stamps might have been affixed on some documents which might not have been used, and the stamps might consequently have been removed. Sometimes stamps stick to one another and in that case water is applied to separate them. The principal witness for the prosecution had told a tissue of lies. The learned counsel hoped that the court would not believe falsehoods of such a magnitude and audacity. The witness had perjured himself as to dare. Mr. Macpherson quite appreciated the anxiety of the prosecution to sift the truth in any suspicion arose in their mind as to the Government being defrauded of revenue. But at the same time they had to consider the probabilities of the case. Would men in the position of accused condescend to do such an act from which they would not derive benefit even equal to the labour spent in removing the stamps and which was accompanied by a risk of criminal punishment? The merchants hold their reputation most dear to them, and they would not do anything to disgrace their name and allow their credit to suffer. The learned counsel then pointed out several discrepancies in the evidence and asked the magistrate to acquit his clients.

The magistrate reserved judgment till Saturday next.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has risen briskly at Neemuch, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and on the Malabar Coast. Elsewhere the changes in either direction have been small. Readings are highest at Neemuch and Akola and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gredients to the south of Latitude 16° are somewhat steep. Winds are north-westerly at Negapatam and Malegaon and north-easterly in most other places. The force has been strong at Negapatam and Belgaum and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Goa and 12 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is 4° to 5° above the average at Jansi, Karachi, Deesa, Bhuj and Neemuch, and the minimum 4° to 9° in excess of the mean of the season at Rajkot, Deesa, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jhansi and Agra. The highest temperature registered last night was 92° at Deesa and Mangalore and the lowest 51° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are small and unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (2·42°) and light to moderate showers at Madras and Trichinopoly. Cloud proportion is increasing and humidity is high in Mysore and at Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and rain is to be expected. Gradients to the south of Latitude 16° are somewhat steep and moderate to fresh winds are probably.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

Saturday's pressure has risen slightly in Baluchistan; it has fallen slightly in west Punjab, but has risen slightly over the remainder of the N.-W India and the greater part of the Peninsula. It is steady or has given way slightly in N.-E. India and Burma. The rainfall has increased slightly in the south, but is confined to the Coromandel Coast districts. Negapatam has received two inches and Madura one. The South-West Monsoon has apparently withdrawn completely from the bay and north easterly winds now apparently prevail over the whole area. The rainfall will hence probably be light and confined mainly to the narrow belt in the coast districts.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

THE MONTH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNDER orders from the Director of Public Instruction "The Bombay Educational Record" ceases to exist from this day.

Poona, 1st December 1894. EDITOR.

Our readers will naturally look for some explanation with regard to the above official notice. The explanation is simple and a very few words must suffice. Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, has for some years past been desirous of bringing the "Record" to an end, and avails himself of a desire on the part of the present editor to hand over the charge to some younger man, to carry out his design. We need hardly say that we make the announcement with great regret, not only for sentimental and personal reasons, but because we cannot but fear the step will involve a serious educational loss. As regards sentiment it would be affectation to pretend that we view with indifference the deliberate extinction, in the height of its popularity and influence, of a journal which has run an unbroken course for thirty years, and which was founded by Sir Alexander Grant, the author of so much that is sound and solid in the department. But our regret is based on more substantial grounds. We believe that no one, who is acquainted with the inner life of the English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools of this Presidency, can doubt that a great deal of all that is most hopeful in their present condition is traceable to the monthly lectures and stimulus of the "Record." We believe that, in this respect, the journal has amply justified the anticipations of its founder. This being the case we cannot but deeply regret the discontinuance of an agency tried by long experience and proved to promote the intelligent study of the Science and Art of teaching, and the cessation of an influence which has steadily made for moral and intellectual improvement in our schools.

It is no doubt gratifying to find the Bombay Provincial Congress recognizing the importance of education by devoting a long resolution to the subject, but exceedingly disappointing to find it ill-informed as to facts and flighty and unpractical in its proposals. It begins by regretting that "the antiquated standards" of our primary schools have not yet been revised as recommended by the Education Commission. But the fact is that the Commission recommended revision "with a view to simplification," and that the Standards were carefully revised with this end in view five years ago. In what sense then are the Standards antiquated and what is the antiquated element the Congress derides? We suppose it is the old native multiplication tables and methods—the paunki, adtichki, &c. But if so, this is the very thing the people most value and the thing the Commission expressly recommended should be retained. The Resolution next falls foul of the School of Art, and in our opinion does scant justice to the truly remarkable development of Drawing in this Presidency organized, with very modest resources, by Mr. Griffiths. The Congress, however, seems impatient of all natural growth and development, and calls for nothing less than a brand new Science and Art Code on "the lines of the South Kensington and City and Guilds of London Technical Regulations." Now the City and Guilds of London began operations by subscribing £100,000 for a central building and by guaranteeing the Institute an annual income of about £ 35,000. Is there any chance of the City and Guilds of Bombay proceeding on these lines? Is it unkind to point out that within a few hours of the Congress meeting some of the same individuals who were so glib with these magnificent schemes met a modest but practical proposal in the Bombay Corporation to provide some of the Primary schools with playgrounds with a refusal on the ground that the idea was "utopian!" "Utopian," we understand, was Mr. Watcha's word. It is the old antagonism between talk and action. With regard to the criticisms of the Congress on the Rules under the Municipal Acts it is sufficient to say that the claims of the Congress are in direct conflict with the recommendations of the Education Commission. The fundamental principle underlying all the recomendations bearing on local boards is that public monies are to be administered by local bodies "as public trusts in accordance with public policy." The Congress, on the other hand, proposes that Municipalities should be free to decide on their own policy and to administer their public funds according to their own ideas of what is right and proper. The Commission recommended that "precautions should be taken to ensure impartiality." The Congress desires that there should be no precautions. But why should trustees chafe under the restraints of law prescribed with a public object in view—unless indeed they disapprove the object? The claim of the Congress is tantamount to a repudiation of trusteeship. The Congress also deals with the subject or free education with a light heart and has no hesitation in recommending it for this Presidency, "as is the" case in England under the Education Act of 1891." In other words, the Congress proposes that Mission schools and all Indigenous schools should be compensated by capitation grants if they make their schools free. The Mission schools would be delighted as fee-paying is not their strong point, but it would be a heavy blow to the Indigenous schools in which fees are comparatively high. The Congress probably did not intend this, but this is what its resolution amounts to. On the whole, the Provincial Congress affords but sorry light or leading in the matter of Education.

The Municipality of Sholapur has not found the provision of play-grounds utopian. Under the genial guidance of Mr. Duxbury, the non-official Chairman of the School Board, the Municipality has erected some Primary shool-houses infinitely superior to anything in Bombay, and has acquired two large play-grounds, one of which is fitted with gymnastic apparatus, and the other used as a playing field for foot-ball, &c. The grounds were opened by H. E. Lord Harris a few weeks ago, and we can bear testimony to the fact that at 5 o'clock daily since the opening they are crowded with boys from the Municipal Primary Schools playing with the utmost zest and enjoyment. Such utopian luxuries, however, are not to be provided out of a miserable school rate of ½ per cent., which is the utmost a somewhat timid Joint Schools Committee has yet summoned up courage to ask from the Bombay Corporation. The school rate of Sholapur is about 3 per cent. The school rate of all the large Mofussil Municipalities is about the same. The school rate of London is about 4 per cent. on a rental of little short of forty millions sterling. The school rate of all the Rural District Boards of this Presidency is 2 per cent. The City of Bombay, on the other hand, has received many times more assistance in education from Government and [redacted] for herself in proportion to her means [redacted] per local body in the Presidency. [redacted] rate in Bombay is only ½ per cent. [redacted] to talk about play-grounds being [redacted] it rubbed into them that [redacted] the greatest, wealthiest, and, in [redacted] rs, undeniably the meanest public [redacted] sidency.

The experience [redacted] May vacation in Primary Schools to which [redacted] rred on several occasions last year—at pages 99 and 149 for instance—has been fairly tried, and the verdict is that the disadvantages on the whole outweigh the benefits. The experiment was widely tried in the Northern Division under the careful supervision of Mr. Giles, and also in the three selected Districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Satara in the Central Division, but in all the results have been the same. The loss to the children of the complete month's schooling, and the breach in continuity and in the habit of obedience and discipline was found to be a real loss. On the other hand the anticipated gain in freshness and increased vigour, etc., was found by experience to be more or less illusory. The striking of the balance was thus easy, and the May vacations have been everywhere abandoned. The experiment was worth making as the vacation was often and ardently advocated. The result sets the question at rest for our time at any rate.

The Graded List of the Educational Department is dying from the bottom upwards, and has now reached the stage of Browning's Grammarian described as "Dead from the waist down." The fourth grade has disappeared. The third is beginning to go. In the meantime the new organization is waiting to be born. The latest news is that it is still at Simla undergoing further revision prior to final submission to the Secretary of State. The new Educational Service will be divided into—(1) The European Educational Service for which recruitment will be made in England; (2) the Provincial Educational Service; and (3) the Subordinate Educational Service.

The farewell order of the Commissioner of Berar to the Bombay educationist, who has been D. P. I. there for so long, is unusually cordial and graceful :—"The report now being reviewed," he says "closes the long and honorable official connection of Mr S B Jatar with the Educational Department and Berar. He is a Native gentleman of the best stamp, who earned the confidence and respect of all those with whom he came in contact. I have no doubt the Resident will do full justice to the good service he has throughout rendered to the province, and to the tact and discretion with which he has faced difficulties when they arose. I will only add that to the European and Native officers of the Administration, to the members of the Educational Department, and to the gentry and the people of Berar generally, it gave the greatest satisfaction to see Mr Jatar's name recently in the honor list of the Government of India as a C. I. E. He carries with him into retirement our respect and best wishes." We may add that all will hope that Mr S. V. Patwardhan who succeeds Mr Jatar will have an equally successful career and in due course of time an equally hearty good-bye.

At the Matriculation Examination held during the month there were 3,253 candidates distributed amongst the five centres as follows :—Bombay 1,745, Poona 518, Ahmedabad 441, Belgaum 406, and Karachi 143. There were 79 female candidates of whom 54 are Christians, 23 Parsees and 2 Hindus.

We would call the special attention of our reader to the advertisement regarding Mr. Wadia's "Casket Series of English Verse Books. It will be seen that Mr Wadia has cut up the series into books suitable for all the Anglo-Vernacular Standards, and we may add that to our own knowledge they have been found equally acceptable in European Schools. The selection of pieces is excellent and the notes brief but sufficient. A specially useful feature is the help given in regard to Scandon which often occasions difficulty in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Any school adopting this series will be safe.

It will be seen that the Inspector of the Central Division has reprinted a third and concluding batch of the Recommendations of the Education Commission. The grounds on which the recommendations are based are of course to be found in the Report, but there is considerable gain in having the series brought together and looked at as a whole.—Bombay Educational Record.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons, Captain A Buck, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Framnes, 958 tons, Captain E Wittergreen, sailed on the 1st instant, for Tuticorin in ballast

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Arroy's, 2 307 tons, Captain R Samuel sailed yesterday for China and Japan via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE steamer Brinkburn, 2,096 tons, Captain G Jacob, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Aden, (22nd November) in ballast, and Mrs F Evens and Miss Louise Bloomer as passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain M Wright, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Calcutta (9th November) via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr G E Hewett as a passenger.

THE steamer Abdool Cader, 1,381 tons, Captain G Ellich, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Jeddah (15th November) with a general cargo, and 50 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to, Mr M S Nimajee.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on the 1st instant, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain R F H Anderson, M Aj F Howard and 65 deck

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald, 1,339 tons, Captain C. Sommerfelt, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool, (24th November), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain A B Cane, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Calcutta (4th November) via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Cruickshank, Mr Lord and 25 deck.

THE steamer Inchlonga, 1,944 tons, Captain G Hanbury, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Cardiff (23rd October), with a cargo of 3,537 tons of coal. During the voyage she experienced very tuary gales in the Bay of Biscay and fresh N E monsoon. On the 4th November while she was 250 miles east of Malta she lost some propeller blades. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. T Morison & Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, from Karachi, (29th November) with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major R Westmacott, Mr and Mrs Bocarro, Mr and Mrs Beaumont, Mr and Mrs Earle, Mr and Mrs Harley, Mr Walton, Mr S Playfair, Lieut Q M Cameron, Mrs N E Dinshaw and 154 deck. During the voyage she experienced light wind and strong north westerly current.

THE French Mail steamer La Seyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Aden, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Simeon and wife, Mr Langhlin, Mr Varner, Mr and Mrs Freyvogell and child, Major MacMuller, Mr Croordy, Mr Grunway, Captain Priestly, Mr and Mrs Maxwell and four children, Mr Edward, Mr Ferguson, Mr Surast, Mr Handock, Mr Herbert, Rev and Mrs Midwinter, Mr Lees, Mr Byramjee Eduljee and child, and 23 deck. The vessel is consigned, to Messrs M Maritimes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Abdool Cader (s) ..	Ellich ...	Jeddah, Nov 15.
Dec 1	Kohinur (s) ...	Wright ...	Calcutta, Nov 9.
	La Seyne (s) ...	Blanc ...	Aden via Karachi.
	Thames (s) ...	Seaton ...	Aden, Nov 25.
	Brinkburn (s) ...	Jacob ...	Aden, Nov 22.
	Nuddea (s) ...	Cave ...	Calcutta, Nov 4.
	Dumra (s) ...	Russell ...	Karachi, Nov 29.
	Inchlonga (s) ...	Hanbury ...	Cardiff, Oct 24.
2	Victoria (Hired Transport) ...	Worcester ...	Southampton, Nov 10
	Fortuna (s) ...	Christophers.	Philadelphia, Oct 16.
	Europa (s) ...	Borchery ...	Hamburg, Oct 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix (s) ...	Nicholich ...	Trieste, &c.
	Kapurthala (s) ...	Robertson ...	Karachi.
	Kola (s) ...	Livingston ...	Karachi.
	Carthage (s) ...	de Haene ...	London, &c.
	Framnes (s) ...	Wittergreen ...	Tuticorin.
2	Stanley Hall (s) ...	Buck ...	Karachi.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Holland ...	Karachi, &c.
	Arroyo (s) ...	Samuel ...	China and Japan.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Thames, for Aden.
" Dumra, for Karachi, &c.
" Kohinur, for Coast ports and Calcutta.
Ship Prince Edward, for Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	Departures. To
August 25	Tatsuta (J gun boat)	Stranack ...	Tyne ...		
November 13	Bramble H M's	Currey ...	G

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 4. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,000. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

DON'T Fail to See our New Novelties in 'XMAS Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods, at Cheapest Prices, before Buying elsewhere.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

TENNIS FLANNELS! Complete Trousers' Rs. 8 only. All the fashionable shades. Superior make and finish.—BATLIBOI VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.—A Splendid Selection of Art Muslins, Cretorines, and Tapestries of the Latest Designs have just arrived, and are now on View at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

TENTS of VARIOUS KINDS for HIRE. —Double and Single Pole, Rowries, Shamiana, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, The BEST in India and yet the Cheapest: Rs. 21, Rs. 23 per dozen. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents, Retail Agents, D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market.

WE have a large and varied Stock of Indian Art Wares and Curios suitable for Home Presentation, at moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

HIGH GROWN CEYLON TEA.—ROSE ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Rs. 1-8; Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4; and Pekoe, Rs. 1 per lb. The daily increasing Demands for these Teas prove their Superior quality and Moderate Price.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

COOKED HAM, in Slices, Rs. 2-4 per lb. BACON and CHEESE, on Cut, Rs. 1 per lb. FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Rs. 2 per tin. TEA: My own Special Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street (East side), facing Royal Insurance Company.

'XMAS HAMS! 'XMAS HAMS!! Our Stock of 'Xmas Hams has been Selected for us by our Agents with the greatest Care, and we confidently Guarantee their Quality and Freshness. Our Hams are quite different from those sold at Low Prices in the Market as Best. All Orders promptly executed.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

CRINKLED PAPER, for making Shades.—Small Rolls 10 feet long and 2" broad, 12 as.; large Rolls 20 feet long and 20" broad, Re. 1-8.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MUSIC CARRIERS!!! Various Patterns, Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 8-8.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windower and Co., Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS will be Issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's system. For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and Child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather, and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lohagur, and Visapur Forts, and all other places of interest, are supplied with Tongas, Ponies, and other Requisites on Short notice. Apply to the Proprietor.

COLONEL J. D. CRUICKSHANK, R.E., says:—"I am quite satisfied with the Food and Accommodation provided at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. The Proprietor is very attentive and obliging."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for Friends at Home. Native State Stamps, 10 Varieties, for 8 as., 15 for 12 as.; 20 for 1 Re.; 40 for 2 Rs.; 40 for Rs. 3-8; 50 for Rs. 4-8; 75 for Rs. 7; 100 for Rs. 10; and 150 for Rs. 20. Exceptionally good value.—BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co., 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, opposite J. Neuberg.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms for Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ENGLISH-MANUFACTURED Article is acknowledged far Superior to German. Beware of German Counterfeits. We GUARANTEE our Goods of English Manufacture.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

BREAD! BREAD!! If you want the best Machine-made Bread, please Buy PEARSE & Co's only. No other Firm works by Steam Machinery. Our only Address: PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Neat well-formed SAILING BOAT, length 22-5, beam 5 ft. 8, China rig, two masts, lead keel; will hold eight. Price: Rs. 600. "R. H.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Consignment of Assorted CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS. Artistic and New Designs. Address "W. B.," care of this Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B." care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

AUTO HARPS!!! New Selection of these Popular Instruments to hand, Rs. 35 to 50, complete with Tutor, Thumb Ring Tuning Key, Pitch Pipe and Music Desk.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-4. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY, the GOVERNOR will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1894, from 5 to 7 p.m.

All Civil and Military Officers, and Gentlemen entitled to attend H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY'S LEVEE are invited, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. MORNING DRESS will be worn.

By Order,
C. W. W. GABB, Lieutenant,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Ganeshkhind, 29th November, 1894.

NOTICE.

VISITORS BOOKS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be kept daily (except on Sundays), at the NEW SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, as well as at Government House, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from 5th December, 1894.

By Order,
C. W. W. GABB, Lieutenant,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Ganeshkhind, 29th November, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure, probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	„ 16	„ 10
The Public	„ 16	„ 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

THE price of Consols in London remained at 103⅜ yesterday; but French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 102¼. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·13. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher at £56 5-16. Bar Silver advanced in value 1-16d. at 28 9-16d per oz., and in New York, the metal was 5/8 cent dearer, at 62 3/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87⅞ dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to India during the week are £40,000 in Silver to Bombay. It is announced that 50 lakhs of Indian Council Bills will be allotted next week.

To-day, Consols are unchanged; but French Rentes are ⅛ per cent. higher, at 102¼. Indian Sterling Loan is ⅛ per cent. lower in London, at 113. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Paper is 1-16 per cent. lower, at £56¼. The price of Bar Silver has declined 1-16d. returning to Thursday's quotation of 28¼d. per oz. A quarter of a lakh of extra India Council Bills on Calcutta were allotted yesterday at 1s. 1 5-16d, which is the same as was obtained for the extra Bills placed on Thursday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight has been reduced by 1-16d. say to 1s. 0¾d. Bar Silver, in New York is ⅛ per cent. cheaper, at 62 1/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Gujerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31⅛s. per 416 lbs., buyers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening, Surats dull; and arrivals quiet; the day's Sales 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged at 3 5-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearest position to 3-64d. in the most distant; the extreme quotations being 3 1-16d. for November-December deliveries, and 3 3-32d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, Tinnevellys advanced 1-16d. per lb.; but other quotations were unchanged. The Manchester market was quiet. Fine Broach at Havre was a franc higher, at fcs. 37; but Good Oomra, was unchanged at fcs. 30¼.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals firm; spot Mid.-Americans having declined 1-32d., and Arrivals 1-64 to 3-64d. per lb. The day's Sales are 6,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Imports 21,000 bales. The Manchester market has become quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 58,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales smaller, at 65,000 bales. The week's Imports were heavier, by 28,000 bales than in the previous week, at 153,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 81,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 850,000 bales.

In New-York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-8 cent, to 5 13-16 cents per lb., and Futures, for February were 15 cents lower, at 5·60 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for 2 day's were 117,000 bales, making the week's Receipts compare as follows with those for the corresponding week last year, and the total figures to date giving the same comprison.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Thursday's and Friday's Receipts.....	117,000	86,000	76,000
Week's do.	359,000	293,000	249,000
Since 1st Sept.....	3,679,000	2,952,000	2,720,000

To-day, no further change has taken place in the price of ready Cotton in New-York; but February Futures are 4 points higher, at 5·64 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 48,000 bales, going against 48,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 36,000 bales in 1892.

In presence of the advices from the governing markets for the staple chronicled above, this market has been quiet to-day at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices. Exporters have been entirely out of the market; while the Mills have taken only 600 bales in all, say 200 ready new Julgaum, at Rs 157-8; 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 154; and Karanja, at Rs. 170-71; and 100 each of old Wadwan, at Rs. 159; and Jodia, at Rs 145 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been steady markets, with a small export business passing in the former, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices in both are all unchanged

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,725 bales.
Wheat	15,447 cwts.
Linseed.....	7,039 „
Rapeseed	2,272 „
Gingelly.....	10,621 „
Poppyseed	1,703 „
Groundnuts	672 „
Castorseed	1,436 „
Rice	26,180 „

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. The Feronia (s) has been fixed for December-January loading for Marseilles, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s.1 1-8d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 1-8 to 7-32d, Demand, for Bank remittance, a little being done at the latter rate; and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits for near delivery, 1s. 1¼d. for December-January and 1s. 1 9-32d. later on, at which rates, also, moderate amount was passing. Calcutta *quotations* came 1-32d. higher than here; but we hear that there is no more enquiry there for Bank remittance than here, and our mar[redacted]d steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	[redacted]upee.
Do. Telegraphic	„
Do. 3 months' sight.....	„
Credits 3 „	„
Francs 3 „	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER ope[redacted]for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103½ for [redacted]ary Account; but declined 1-16 per cent from these rates, at which reduction, however, the market remained firm to the close.

SHARES have again shown a good deal of movement on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip, and we report an advance of Rs. 20 in Soonderdas; of Rs. 10 in Britannia; and of Rs. 5 in Indian Manufacturing; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 10 each in Coorla, Queen, and Soonderdas; of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas; of Rs. 5 each in Connaught, Empress, Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, and Oriental; and Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit, and Mazagon, at our revised quotations. Colaba Press shares have declined Rs. 5; Harvey and Sabapathy are Rs. 10 higher. Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 20 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15, say to Rs. 1,300 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, inter rupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Ceara Maranham, interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Messages for Seoul, Chemulpo and Genzan can now be accepted via Fusan but at senders risk.
Line Perim Hodeida, interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd December, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	2	12	17 p.m.	...	50
Suez	2	2	35 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 2nd December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	..	2
„ Karachi.....	...	5	..	2
„ Madras.....	...	13	..	1

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1894.

THE accuracy of Mr. Macdonell's description of Lord Elgin at the St. Andrew's Dinner in the Town Hall as "cautious and conscientious" is illustrated by the speech delivered a few hours earlier by the Viceroy at the Lahore Durbar. Every line of that address has upon it the stamp of statesman-like prudence, and a lofty conviction of personal responsibility. These were, in fact, the dominant characteristics of a speech, calculated to leave a very vivid impression upon those to whom his Excellency's words of counsel were addressed. Those who talk sneeringly of "money being found for expensive Durbars" would do well to bear in mind that not only do such assemblies conform to the immemorial customs of Eastern lands, but that as Lord Elgin said the main consideration in summoning a Durbar is "that it is good and proper, and advantageous that those who are engaged in a common enterprise should come together and judge for themselves with what manner of men they are working." It was, said his Excellency, an occasion on which they might join hands over the great work, in which they had each their duties and responsibilities, of securing so far as they could the peace, prosperity, and progress of the Punjab. In this connection the Viceroy paid a well-deserved tribute to the "loyal nobles and gentlemen of the Punjab," who for many years have shown themselves possessed of a whole hearted devotion to the Queen-Empress. The representatives of the war-like races of the North-West were reminded that—scientific frontiers notwithstanding—the day has not yet come for the martial instincts of a race to be set aside. The troubles in Waziristan give proof of this, if proof were needed, and it is gratifying to observe that the Viceroy is convinced from what he has seen during his brief stay in Lahore, of the Imperial Service Troops raised by the Princes and Chiefs of the Punjab that these martial instincts have not been set aside, but that, if necessary, those troops would be able to defend the magnificent frontiers which have been erected at so great a cost. Lord Elgin was so impressed with what he saw that he intimated his intention of reporting to the Queen-Empress the gallant bearing of the troops which are the outcome of the affectionate loyalty the Princes of India entertain towards her Majesty. But the Viceroy is too sincere a friend of the cause of peace to be satisfied with mere expressions of eulogy. He cautioned his hearers against the supposition that warlike qualities and an efficient army render war desirable and told them that these were means to an end—that of maintaining peace. "We have," said his Excellency, "no ambition for conquest, no desire to extend our boundaries, no other wish than to cultivate friendships with our neighbours." The Prime Minister in his Mansion House speech (the text of which had not reached Lord Elgin when he used those words) expressed exactly the same idea as this in regard to the foreign policy of Great Britain as a whole. Lord Rosebery aptly used the word "conservative"—in a non-party sense of course—to qualify a policy that is conducted with a view to leaving things as they are. "We covet nothing abroad," said the Premier, "and we want nothing abroad and for that reason—the best of all reasons—we wish to keep things as they are in the world."

To the attainment of this desirable end, a great deal has been done throughout the British Empire, and especially in India, in recent years by frontier delimitations. The doctrine formulated by Sir Alfred Lyall that "the true frontier delineates not only the land we administer but the land we protect" was carried into practical effect during Lord Landsdowne's administration. Almost the whole land frontier of the Indian Empire passed under his review, and his Viceroyalty was marked by continuous affort to arrive at fair and safe arrangements with our neighbours and protected allies. Lord Lansdowne laboured and Lord Elgin enters into the fruit of his labours, and all that remains for him now is to put the finishing touches upon the *magnus opus* of his predecessor. To this task the present Viceroy is heartily applying himself. Along the extreme west on the one hand and the extreme east on the other, Commissions have been sent out with a view of determining with Persia and with France the sphere of influence and thereby removing all cause for dispute. Lord Elgin referred with satisfaction to the convention recently concluded for the purpose of opening up trade with Tibet, and to the thoroughly cordial understanding existing with the Nepalese. But a matter for still more profound congratulation is the probability foreshadowed, as Lord Elgin reminded his hearers, in the Premier's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet of an early termination of the long standing difficulty with regard to the limitation of Russian and British spheres of influence in Central Asia. The importance of such a *modus vivendi* can scarcely be over-estimated for, as Lord Rosebery observed, it will remove in Asia almost the last dangerous question that arises between the two Powers and "one great step towards the peace of the world will have been taken for ever." And this is not all—the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose recovery from illness was appropriately referred to by the Viceroy, has honourably recognised the obligation of the treaty of last year. Lord Elgin entertains the pleasing hope that the difficulties of an undefined Indo-Afghan frontier, already partly surmounted, will soon be entirely overcome by the combined labours of the English and Afghan Commissioners, who are now working amicably together. Our rulers are actuated by the desire so to regulate our relations with the brave, undisciplined Waziris as will preserve the peace and security of our own subjects, without taking from this troublesome race the liberty to follow their tribal customs. Should they persistently refuse to learn the lesson taught by punitive expeditions, it may be an open question whether they ought to be allowed to retain any longer the autonomy they abuse by their unprovoked looting of the property of the subjects of the Queen-Empress. However that may be, our intentions are eminently pacific, and we are quite content to leave the warlike tribes of the West alone, so long as they see the folly of treading on the lion's tail. In view of the rapid advances in frontier delimitation to which we have referred, Lord Elgin's hope that before many years have passed our boundaries will be fixed from the Persian Gulf to the Malay Peninsula seems an eminently reasonable one.

The Viceroy took the opportunity afforded by his review of the frontier horizon to show that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war by tracing the progress which has been made in the Punjab during the unbroken calm of the past three decades. The area under cultivation has increased at the rate of nearly half a million acres per annum. We are sometimes told that an increase of the land revenue is the principal object of Government in encouraging the cultivation of increased areas, but this view is hardly borne out by the Punjab statistics which go to show that while in the period named the land under cultivation has increased by fifty per cent., the enhancement of revenue has not been more than thirty-five per cent., and further the area of irrigated land has multiplied three-fold. The period fixed by Lord Elgin for a comparison is especially suitable, inasmuch as it was in 1863 that the first line of railway in the Punjab was opened. There are now 21,000 miles of railway, and the Viceroy again held out the hope that before long the cultivators would be able to send their produce direct by rail to Bombay and Karachi, to compete in the markets of Europe on fair and favourable terms. From these and other facts Lord Elgin justly claimed for British rule that it had developed the resources of the province and conserved the interests of the cultivators; that the rights of the individual had been protected from violence and aggression and a feeling of security has been engendered both "by prudent legislation and the establishment of courts of justice open to all." But Lord Elgin acknowledged that although so much has been done, the work of development and improvement is by no means complete. First and foremost among the questions remaining for solution is that of the indebtedness of the cultivating classes—a matter which the Viceroy assured his hearers was being approached by Government with sympathy and caution. An earnest of this spirit has been shown in the recent forest resolution, which has afforded such general satisfaction to those directly interested. Without doubt the most impressive part of the Viceroy's oration was the peroration in which he told the native chiefs who listened to his words, not to expect or to wish to escape honest and fair criticism. It is not in the power of these chieftains to avert the fierce light that beats upon a throne, but they can one and all avoid a line of conduct calculated to meet with the reprobation of the world at large, —such conduct, to quote Lord Elgin "as the pursuit of pleasure instead of duty; the expenditure on self-indulgence of revenues that ought to be devoted to the public advantage; the neglect of opportunities which high position, ancient lineage, and great wealth can give." Speaking in the name of the Queen-Empress, Lord Elgin gave the assembled chieftains a trumpet call not to arms—but to duty, a path along which the Viceroy, who practises what he preaches, would have every Native Prince of this Empire reach that high ideal of kingship which

Pants but for power of doing good,
Rejects all power of doing ill.

DR. R. SPOONER HART, who is now in London, has done the state and the public some service by contributing to the *Veterinarian* an article on "So-called Sunstroke of Horses in India." In this Dr. Hart declares that it is not the sun which directly brings these horses to the ground, but the results which ensue consequent upon work imposed upon them during the prevalence of great heat. He has frequently had as many as two hundred horses running about in a paddock for days together, in the height of summer, and exposed to the full effects of the sun, and without any of these cases occurring. The animals so exposed showed discomfort, restlessness, pawing the ground, trying to get into the shade, perspiring, respiration and pulse quickened, and the body temperature rose to 102° and 103° during the course of the afternoon. On the sun going down, and the cool of the evening ensuing, the animals became comfortable and tranquil again and took their food; beyond this no bad results followed. Thus Dr. Hart contends it clearly proved that mere exposure to the sun does not cause sun-stroke. It is the distance, mile upon mile which horses are driven, which brings them down and produces hyperthermia. Horses in India at best can do very much less work than they can in England, owing to the fact that the temperature of the animal's body out here rises to a degree inconsistent with the horse's going on; and if not stopped in time they fall insensible, and in many cases die shortly after, with terrible skin abrasions, and joints not unfrequently laid open, from severe struggling on the ground. A horse once "overmarked" or driven till he falls insensible, should he not die, is, Dr. Hart's experience teaches him, seldom after fit for much use during hot weather, in consequence of his body temperature running up on the least exertion, being left very soft, and much more liable to go down. Many cases terminate in laminitis, from which few recover; others become roarers, and some become paralysed behind, and frequently both. Horses used for long, hard, slow work, that are kept out in the open for some time, and from the nature of the work and exposure the body temperature is kept abnormally high for some hours daily, but does not rise sufficiently to produce insensibility, such animals (country-breds) will in a few months become incurably paralysed behind, and Australian horses turn roarers and also give way behind. Having proved this to his satisfaction Dr. Hart deals with the treatment of this so-called sunstroke when cases occur. It must, he says, be decisive and quick. The object is to lower the body temperature as its reduction is attended by a return of consciousness and recovery, if the temperature has not reached too high a point, and the animal has not been done almost to death. The application of ice on the head and other parts of the body and the use of cold water are of course strongly recommended, but Dr. Hart suggests the use of a specially constructed ambulance to remove cases from the hard roads to the infirmary. This he would have—as indeed he has in use at Calcutta—a four-wheeled wagon, hung about eighteen inches off the ground, with a false bottom which runs on rollers, and which is covered with a mattress. The tray easily pulls out and in, and the prostrate animal is laid upon it and strapped down and in a minute the patient is inside under cover being treated *en route* to the infirmary. The wagon is always kept ready with necessary things inside it during the hot weather and it has saved him good many cases.

WE hear from Manchester that much interest is being taken there in the new contract for the piece-goods service between that city and Bombay. It has transpired that another East Coast firm of shipowners, Messrs. Sievewright, Bacon and Co., are associated with Messrs. Forward and Co., and the combination declare themselves able to arrange for seven and even more sailings per month, if necessary. According to a well-informed paper in Cottonopolis the Liverpool liners are much disconcerted at the course events have taken. So anxious were they to secure the trade and prevent it going to Manchester that they offered, it is said, to do it for two and three shillings less per ton than the rate now settled—18s. 6d. per ton—but the Bombay merchants were not seduced "particularly on the ground that though delivery will be slower than hitherto it will be regular, and there will be less handling of the goods, as the incidence of the railway transit will be obviated, and also the transhipment, besides which Manchester cargo will have foremost place in unloading and delivery." In this connexion we may mention that one of the latest suggestions for the improvement of the Manchester Ship Canal as a commercial undertaking is that the tolls for coasting and Continental traffic should be reduced. At present the charges are the same as for "foreign traffic." Steamship companies engaged in the former trade complain of railway competition, and it is stated that, with one exception, they are all losing money. In Liverpool the dues for coasting vessels are lower than those for steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and Manchester will no doubt have to follow suit, though whether the reduction will make the Canal all at once prosperous is a matter of opinion.

WE very much regret to learn that the *Bombay Educational Record* has ceased to exist. The opening paragraph in this month's very excellent number announces that "under orders from the Director of Public Instruction, 'The Bombay Educational Record' ceases to exist from this day." The following paragraph—we reproduce both elsewhere—essays to explain the announcement, but it does so in a manner which indicates what we take to be official restraint. We are told that Mr. Chatfield has for some years been desirous of bringing the *Record* to an end, but for why we were left to imagine. The *Record* has run for thirty years an unbroken course and during that time has done almost, if not quite, as much to stimulate the spread of education and to diffuse knowledge, as any other educational agency in the Presidency. We cannot but regret the action of the Director of Public Instruction, and express what we believe to be the feeling of its readers by saying that it is a distinct mistake to exterminate what has undeniably exercised, as its editor claims, an influence for moral and intellectual improvement in our schools.

H. E. THE NAWAB SIR ASMAN JAH, K.C.I.E., accompanied with his Private Secretary Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanji Chinoy, Dr. Fazoola Khan (Hakermool Hukma) and a large number of retinue and followers arrived last Friday from Hyderabad by the Raichore mail and has taken up his residence at Mr. Insawala's Bungalow, Tardeo, where he formerly resided. H. E. drove from the Victoria Terminus where his carriage and escort of his own Paga Cavalry here waiting. H. E. comes here for a change of air as he has not been keeping well lately.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE CHAOS AT PEKIN.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1.

It is reported here that Mr. Denby, the American Minister in China, has cabled to his Government that affairs in Pekin are in a state of chaos, that the Legation is endangered by the impotence of the authorities and needs safeguarding.

Mr. Walter Gresham, the Secretary of State, has replied that steps have been taken to afford protection.

JAPANESE PREPARATIONS UNRELAXED.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Japanese are making extensive preparations for a winter campaign.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Japanese Government has purchased the Chilian cruiser Esmeralda.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT PEKIN.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 2.

Mr. Gresham declares that nothing has been received from Mr. Denby to indicate that the American Legation in Pekin is in danger or requires protection.

ITALY AND JAPAN.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between Italy and Japan.

THE COMING SESSION.

PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

Parliament will re-assemble on Thursday, 20th December.

It is understood that the intention of the Government is to proceed with the promised Bills. The resolution regarding the House of Lords will be proposed before the end of the Session, and an appeal to the country will follow soon after.

THE CHARTERED SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY.

The agreement made between the Government and Mr. Cecil Rhodes, assigning the direct administration of the territory north of the Zambesi to the British South African Company, was signed on Saturday last, and published to-day.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

THE "TIMES" ON THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The *Times* in a leading article to-day warmly praises the speech made by Lord Elgin at the Lahore Durbar. The journal adds that a convention between Great Britain and Russia is probable, but not quite so near signature as is assumed in some quarters, because some of the details of the settlement require the co-operation of China. But the article states that the main difficulties have been removed and further delays that may occur will not indicate any reluctance on either side to conclude an amicable agreement.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The Indian troopship Malabar sailed to-day.

RETRENCHMENT IN ITALY.

ROME, NOV. 30.

Decrees have been signed by King Humbert giving effect to extensive military reforms for simplifying the organization of the Army and for facilitating the rapid mobilization of troops.

The annual saving that will be effected by the changes is estimated at eight million lire.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 1.

About 150 gentlemen sat down at St. Andrew's dinner here last night, under the presidency of Brigade-Surgeon Johnstone. Telegrams exchanging greetings were received from Calcutta, Akyab, Moulmein, Serajgung, Naraingunj, Bombay, and Mandalay.

OFFICIAL IMMORALITY IN BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 2.

At a meeting of the White Cross Society, at Mandalay, on Thursday, Sir A. Mackenzie spoke of the official immorality in Burma. He said that things here were far worse than in any other province. He knew that he did not believe that the officials were worse than the non-officials. Twice he was compelled to issue confidential instructions, because of the many scandals brought to his notice. Burmese women tried to make most profit they could out of this connection, and hence came petitions from the aggrieved suitors of charges of corruption. He said prevalance of any of these irregular unions were harmful to administration. The Burmese did not believe the administration of an officer who kept a Burmese woman to be pure. The growth of the race of Anglo-Burmans is likely to become a source of difficulty to Government and bring discredit on the ruling race. In the event of a scandal arising, Sir A. Mackenzie said that he would presume everything against the officer concerned and would never, if possible, single out such officer for special promotion.

MR. CURZON IN KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 1.

News has been received of Mr. Curzon's arrival at Kabul. It is not yet known by what route he returns.

THE AMIR.

The Amir is slowly recovering strength.

THE WAZIRISTAN EXPEDITION.

If an expedition is decided upon against the Waziris the force will be divided into two brigades. The Wano Brigade will be under the command of Brigadier-General Turner and the Jandola Brigade under Brigadier-General Symons. The whole force will be under the command of Sir William Lockhart.

News from Wano states that the jirgah which went to interview Mullah Powindah from there had not returned up to Thursday, but were expected back that evening.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION TO SCHOOL BOYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 2.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Municipal School in the City was made the occasion of a demonstration in honour of Mr. Jacob, Sessions Judge, who was the chairman. Verses specially composed were sung, in which Mr. Jacob is referred to as being superior to all judges and other encomiums. The multitude, who were about 15,000 frantically cheered him. He was garlanded and had flowers thrown over him, receiving a complete ovation.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, DEC. 2.

The Durbar held on Friday was all that was expected in the way of splendour and impressiveness. All the Princes and Chiefs attended with their Officers of state. Nearly every district of the province was represented by the leading officials and native gentry, and the military. The Camp was swelled, as well the numbers of the Durbar tents. It had been arranged that the Chiefs should be on the right side of H. E. the Viceroy in varying degrees of nearness to the throne with their officers, the native gentry and the Durbaris of the district behind them; while on the left side were Members of the Viceregal Council, other high Officers of the State backed by the Civil and Military Officers of Government, European and Native. The Chiefs arrived in inverted order of precedence. The Artillery of the escort fired salutes as they drove up, and a guard-of-honour of the Seaforth Highlanders with band and colours presented arms on their arrival. At the entrance they were met by an Aid-de-Camp of the Viceroy, the Foreign Secretary, or Assistant Foreign Secretary, each according to their degree, and were conducted to their places in the tent. The Chief of Suket came first, then the youthful Prince of Chamba, next the aged Prince of Faridkot simply dressed, looking very feeble, then the Raja of Mandi with a curiously twisted head-dress sparkling with jewels. The Chief of Surmur followed, wearing the ribbon and star of the G. C. S. I. The Maharajah of Kapurthala looked magnificent in blue and various tints of light and green and strings of pearls and a lofty tiara of diamonds. The Mahajah of Nabha, to the general regret, has been seriously ill since his arrival in Lahore, and his chair remained vacant. The young Prince of Jhina came with his council of regency and the Chief of Bahawalpore with his prime minister and other officers of state. His Highness was dressed in green and gold with a cap covered with emeralds and diamonds, following him came the Maharaja of Patiala, still more profusely bejeweled. His neck was encircled with strings of pearls, a collar of diamonds, and a diamond tiara in the turban. His Highness's brother the Kaur Sahib wore also a diamond head-dress, and the Ministers of State. The last to arrive was the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, accompanied by his brothers Ram Singh, Sir Amar Singh, Raja Poonch, and members of Council. His Highness and Raja Ram Singh were in uniform as Honorary Colonel of the British Army, the former wearing the Star and Chain of the G.C.S.I., and the latter the Star and Ribbon of a Companion of the Bath; while Raja Amar Singh had the Star and Collar of the K.C. S.I. After the native Notabilities arrived the Hon. Mr. Westland, Sir Antony Macdonnell, Mr. Pritchard General Mansfield-Clark and Mr. Crosthwaite. Sir George White was seated on the left side of the aisle, and last was Lord Harris who was conducted to a chair of state on the left side of the throne. There were present as spectators only, among others, Lady Elgin, the Misses Bruce and Miss Fitzpatrick. Not the Chiefs only but all native gentry and durbaris were arrayed in the richest and gayest costumes, and the military officers in full uniform with medals and decorations. The aisle and the pathway were covered in crimson and gold, leading up to the Viceregal throne, a silver chair with lion arms on the dais. At 11-30 a.m. as the Viceroy entered the tent his approach was announced by a royal salute and the playing of the National Anthem. When his Excellency had taken his seat presentations began. At the close of the presentations the Viceroy addressed the chiefs and the native gentlemen of the province in the terms already published.

His Excellency spoke in a clear and resonant voice. His appeal to the Chiefs to devote themselves to the advancement of their people was delivered with earnestness that cannot have failed to have its effect. The speech was repeated in Urdu by the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, and the ceremonial concluded with the customary distribution of attar and pan, the Viceroy dispensing these tokens to the Chiefs with his own hands.

On Saturday H. E. the Viceroy attended the Convocation of the Punjab University, and had conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L. The ceremony took place in the hall of the Government College, and was witnessed by a large gathering of visitors, princes, chiefs, and the native gentry of the province. His Excellency was received by the Chancellor Sir D. Fitzpatrick, and the Vice-Chancellor Mr. W. H. Rattigan, and was proceded by the fellows in procession and walked up the hall and took his seat on the dais. The Chancellor then formally conferred the degree. The conferring of the degrees on the successful students of the University followed, the Registrar presenting to his Excellency the winners of the medals, prizes, and scholarships. When the presentations concluded his Excellency addressed the convocation, dwelling on the growth of education during the last thirty years, and the deprecating changes that have effect in lowering the University tests.

A ST. ANDREW'S DINNER AT LAHORE.

On St. Andrew's Day the officers of the Highland Brigade gave a dinner at Lahore to H. E. the Viceroy. The guests besides the Viceroy included the Governor of Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, Generals Brackenbury, Mansfield-Clarke, Frankfort, Elles, Stedman, Galbraith, Grant, Thomason, Lieutenant-Colonels Hutchinson and Massy, Colonels Mellis, Hamilton, Durand, Mr. Rattigan, Baron Bentick, Baron Gaertner, all the A.-D.-C.'s in waiting Messrs. Kay Robinson, Hensman, and Forbes Mitchell, Masson. The dinner itself was served by Peliti, which was of the best style and perfect. Music, always a special feature of the highland gathering, was provided by the bands of the three regiments, in intervals of the speeches. After dinner the pipers made a gay show as they marched round the great hall. After the speeches were over and the seats left music was provided by Major-General Thomason, who piped in a fine style up and down the hall, followed by a band of kilted officers. After the president Captain A. F. Mackenzie had proposed the toast of the Queen and our patron saint St. Andrew. He next announced that congratulatory telegrams had been received from the following:—The Scottish Borderer sstationed at Rawalpindi; the Chairman of St. Andrew's dinner at Bombay, St. Andrew's dinner at Serajgunj; St Andrew's dinner at Calcutta; from the Royal Scots Fusiliers Rawalpindi, and from Officers of the 74th Regiment at Fyzabad, Colonel Gildea, commanding the Gordon Highlanders then proposed the Viceroy's health. The toast was drunk with Highland Honours, after which his Excellency rose to reply. He said? Colonel Gildea, officers of the highland brigade, and gentlemen,—"I have to thank you very much for the kind way you have drunk my health. I have to make one further request upon the kindness that you allow me to respond to the toast in the same brotherly fashion. I am aware that some of his predecessors had taken advantage of St. Andrew's dinner to make official utterances. I do not know whether they made them after the durbar, but if they did I am filled with boundless admiration. For myself, I confess the abhorrence of business after dinner, with which I hope you will sympathise, and which if could be carried out in ordinary routine the Viceroy's life, might tend to longevity. Gentlemen, I shall therefore, simply thank you that as a brother Scot you unreservedly should wish to say with what pleasure I meet the Highland Brigade. Not every day we see such splendid troops as we saw gathered yesterday, but I am sure that to most around the table the Highland Brigade especially warmed hearts, as particularly here in India since the mutiny the three Highland Regiments have not been brought together. I wish to express my thanks to the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency had taken advantage of many hours we have passed together during the last few months to fathom my inmost aspirations. Scotchmen are found in every part of the world, and speaking here I suppose, I may safely say that I would be very much worse if I did not so find them, but I confess I should have suspicion of a Scotchman who when he crossed the Tweed on a journey out had not some feeling unexpressed, perhaps unconscious, that if he had his own way he would turn back again. Gentlemen, I do not think I need say more to explain the reason why Scotchmen in all parts of the world are accustomed to meet together on occasions like St. Andrew's Day. I think, perhaps, it is best summed up in the words of a song.

"On whatever sod I kneel Heaven knows I ever feel
For the honour and the weal of my ain countree."

His Excellency resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheers. Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, who next proposed the health of the Commander-in-Chief, said: "I may still claim him as one of ourselves. A Highland officer may feel his heart stir at the sound of the pipes, and warm at the sight of the Tartan. The toast was enthusiastically drunk with Highland honours." His Excellency afterwards in a speech replied: "I especially have the pleasure and privilege when I find myself the guest of the Highland Brigade, to whose valour and honour I owe it that I am now in a position to answer for the army. I believe the Army in India is what it always had been, and the hope may long remain to the credit of the nation which maintains it. When I say this I do not confine to encomium to the British force as a whole. I include whole heartedly that grand Native Army of which we had such fine specimens at yesterday's parade that helped us to build up the great Eastern Empire and I believe they are ready to help. This brought the more serious part of the evening's pleasure to a close.

The Punjab ball, held on Thursdary night, was one of the most successful and enjoyable functions of the week. A number of the various military uniforms filled the hall with kaleidoscopic colour. There were 190 hosts, of whom about 150 were present with their families headed by Sir D. Fitzpatrick. Including the above 960 people accepted the invitation. Lady Elgin was unable to come owing to indisposition, but the Viceroy remained till supper, taking in Miss Fitzpatrick as the principal hostess. He left at 12 o'clock. Among the other chief guests was Lord Harris, Mr. Crosthwaite, the Commander-in-Chief, General Mansfield-Clarke, and their staffs, General Brackenbury, the Hon. Mr. Pritchard, the Hon. Mr. Westland, Sir A. and Lady Macdonell, the members of Council, Earl Onslow, Lord and Lady Frankfort, Baron Gaertner, Consul-General for Germany, Barons Von Dedem, and Von Masson, Count de Bylandt Schmarker, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, Generals Illes, Badcock, Gatacre, Luck, Grant, Galbraith, Stedman, Sir E. Collen, Mr. Sanford Kinloch, Mr. Channer, Lord William Beresford, Lady Elles, Colonel Mackenzie of the New South Wales Forces, etc. Besides these all the military officers present in Lahore and Mean Mir were asked. At first the hall was rather crowded, but afterwards the non-dancers took their places in the galleries and other places. The police Band and the 3rd Pioneer Band supplied the music. The task of arranging and carrying out all the details was an extreme difficulty; so great and splendid a gathering being performed in a manner worthy of the best traditions of Punjab hospitality. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 2.

The first extra meeting of the Calcutta races was held yesterday. There was a good attendance, especially ladies were present. The weather was magnificent. The bookies were Messrs. Brittain, Archer, Harris and Goldspink. The events were not so full as expected.

FIRST RACE.—"Hurdle Race."

Mr. Annaadale's Dutchman, 11st., Child 1
Mr. Payne Gallivey's Lady Flo, 11st 3lb, owner 2
The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Chesterfield, Gem, 10st. 10lbs, Captain Alford 3

Time, 2 min. 58 secs. The race was won by a short neck. Four ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Pony Plate.

Mr. A. S. Moore's, Petrel 9st. 11lb, Edward 1
Johnston's Fairy, 8st. 11lb., Ramshaw 2
Mr. Johnston's Alice Dale, 8st. 6lb., Foster 3

Time 1 min. 7¼ secs. The race was won by three-quarters of a length. Three ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Criterion Stakes.

Bob's Stew-Pan, 9st. 7lb., Robinson 1
Mr. Dass' Grenadier, 8st. 8lb., Clemenson 2
Mr. Green's Culloden, 9st., Norton 3

Won by three-quarters of a length in 1 min. and 18 secs. Six ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Secunder Small Pony Plate.

Mr. Dudley's Daisy Ridley, 8st. 10lb., Pugh 1
Mr. Dan's Bonny Blink, 10st, Wool 2
Mr. Tougall's Dilemma, 8st. 11lb., Trahan 3

Won by a length and a quarter in 1 min. and 8 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—The Secunder Club Cup.

Mr. Radocanachi's Albyn, 11st., Norton 1
Mrs. Martin's Rambler, 11st. 7lb., Walker 2
Mr. Rowland's Albania, 11st., Edward 3

Won by three lengths in 1 min. and 47 secs.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 2.

At a public meeting held here, last evening, the Hon. Raja Rampalsingh presiding, twenty-two delegates were elected to attend the Congress at Madras.

SATARA, DEC. 2.

At a public meeting, representing Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees, presided over by Sardar Panditrao, delegates to the Madras Congress were unanimously elected, and subjects discussed. The proceedings concluded with cheers for the Queen-Empress, Mr. Hume, and the Congress.

OPEN-AIR MEETING AT POONA.

POONA, DEC. 2.

An open-air meeting, of over 8,000 people, was held near the Reay Market. Five resolutions were unanimously passed, the first showing conspicuous failure of the present Government in carrying out the spirit and the object of the Police Act; second, the illegality and oppressiveness of the Poona Police Superintendent's music notification; third, condolence to the thirteen gentlemen of Vai; fourth, advocating the necessity of continuing protection to religious institutions against defilement by persons of other religion, addressing the Parvati committee, and the re-erection of preventive board; fifth, the appointment of a committee for carrying out the objects of the meeting. The speeches made were moderate and to the point and that the tone of the proceeding loyal. The meeting throughout was peaceful and orderly.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the China mails, arrived here this morning, from Bombay.

DEC. 2.

Mail steamer Chusan, from Calcutta, arrived.
Mail steamer Himalaya, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOV. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols 103 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes 102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 56 5-16
Bar Silver 28 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton ..... 58,000 bales.
" " " Surats ..... 1,000 "
" " " Imports of Cotton ... 153,000 "
" " " Surats .... "
" Stock of Cotton ..... 850,000 "
" " Surats ..... 18,000 "

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 16.

THE Prime Minister has passed through the ordeal of his first Lord Mayor's Banquet as head of the Administration, and in the opinion of friends and foes alike, has emerged triumphantly. In spite of his love for the moralists and reformers of Spring Gardens, his desire for unification, and his general want of reverence for "established institutions," Lord Rosebery has always been a favourite in the City. He may have been jockeyed into the Premiership, and Sir William Harcourt (who by the way was not one of Sir Joseph Renals's guests on the Ninth) may be the most badly-used man in the Kingdom, but one cannot help thinking what a different sort of reception the latter would have got if he had been in Lord Rosebery's place. By his admirable and sagacious speech of this day week, Lord Rosebery has convinced the commercial classes of the country tha, however unsound his domestic politics may be, the honour of the Empire is safe in his keeping. The curious thing is that Lord Rosebery's sentiments, which might have been uttered by Lord Beaconsfield, in the days when St. Jingo flourished in the land, are praised as much by Liberal as by Conservative papers, a proof that although we do live in a democratic age one-man power is still very strong. It is true that Mr. Labouchere "faithful among the faithless faithful only he," warns true believers against the False Prophet, but his voice is that of one who crieth in the wilderness, and even the valiant member for Northampton reserves most of his strictures for the sweet seclusion of the columns of *Truth* rather than for the public platform. An egregious journalistic supporter of Lord Rosebery invited him, nay, almost commanded him to speak out on the great unification question. In writing a few hours before the banquet I ventured to suggest that Lord Rosebery would confine himself to foreign politics. His lordship showed better taste than his Fleet Street mentor in following the customary usages of well-bred persons to say nothing of the traditions of Guildhall. By a few well-directed allusions he has contrived to put our friends in Paris in a tolerably good humour once more, but the *piece de resistance* of the speech was the tone of his remarks about Russia. The account he gave of the cordial relations of this country with our ancient enemy, an account that finds confirmation in the marked respect that is being shown by the young Czar to the Prince of Wales and by the conciliatory attitude of Russian naval officers in the Far East, has been received with unqualified satisfaction in the country, though it cannot be quite so gratifying to our neighbours across the Channel, and may perhaps cause the German Emperor to sulk a little more. There appears to be no doubt that his Omnipotent Majesty is just now a little angry with this country or rather with its Government. An apparently well-informed writer in the *Standard* tells us in all the dignity of big type the reason the ruler of Germany is displeased with Lord Rosebery is for organising a campaign against the House of Lords and playing "all the well-known pranks of Aristocratic Radicalism." It now appears that William II. did not tell Colonel Saunderson that he approved of the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Home Rule Bill. What his Majesty did, the Colonel explains, was to express "sympathy with the stand the Orangemen had taken on the side of the Empire." It seems scarcely probable that the Emperor could have given Colonel Saunderson permission to mention this, and yet that gallant gentleman is a man of the world and presumably knows when to keep his mouth shut. According to Mr. E. Robertson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Rosebery is "in point of political greatness and power the equal of any foreign Sovereign." Supposing his lordship in conversation with a member of the Reichstag had said that he disapproved of Emperor William's treatment of his discarded Chancellor, Count von Caprivi, and this expression of opinion had been repeated in one of the Herr's speeches. What would they say and think in Berlin?

From the oratorical point of view this has been quite the busiest week since the Recess commenced. Mr. Balfour though not completely recovered was able to travel to Newcastle now the Mecca of Liberalism, where he made a vigorous though not strikingly original speech in defence of the hereditary chamber; indeed, some of his phrases were word for word the same as used by Lord Salisbury at Edinburgh. But Lord Rosebery, when he spoke a day or two later at Glasgow, did not tell us much that he has not said before; but he emphasized very strongly his intention not to support the feeble and intermittent demand for a single chamber. The warmth with which the Premier repudiated Lord Salisbury's playful insinuation that the Liberal leader is not sincere was if it was "sincere" rather excessive, and showed a want of imperturbability which the Prime Minister must try to conquer as soon as possible. Mr. Balfour wickedly said on Tuesday that his lordship is anxious to rid himself of his imaginary privileges and by entering the House of Commons to give Sir William Harcourt that assistance and advice for which no doubt the Chancellor of the Exchequer earnestly and even passionately longs. If Lord Rosebery had been accustomed to the strife of parties in the Lower House he probably would not be quite so sensitive to public criticism. The political activity in England and Scotland has been imitated in Ireland, where Mr. Justin M'Carthy has been reading a lesson to his colleagues on the folly and danger of washing their dirty linen before the gaze of their opponents.

The commemoration of the centenary of Gibbon's death will, it may be hoped, form a precedent. It has been too long a matter of reproach that the English do not sufficiently cherish the memories of their great men. Such a celebration as that which has taken place in London this week is common among our continental neighbours. We are perhaps too fond of quoting Wren's epitaph "*Si monumentum quæris circumspice*:" the author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is not likely to be forgotten by his countrymen until at all events phonetic spelling makes English as it is now written a dead language, but he is not perhaps as much read in these busy days as he ought to be, and one of the results of the homage done to his genius during the past few days will doubtless be to increase the number of students of his incomparable work. The excellent Gibbon Exhibition at the British Museum has been the means of teaching us some things about the distinguished historian that we did not know before, and much credit is due to Lord Sheffield for going to view for the first time the valuable Gibbon manuscripts in his possession. In his delightful address yesterday Mr. Frederick Harrison, with whom the idea of the commemoration originated, summed up Gibbon's character and qualities in a few eloquent words. "No one pretended," said the speaker, "that Edward Gibbon had any trace in his nature of passionate impulse or spiritual nobility. His warmest affection was cast into a Ciceronian mould, and his imperturbable good sense always remained his dominant note. Gibbon was neither a Burke nor a Shelley; still less was he a Rousseau or a Carlyle. He was a delightful companion, a hearty friend, an indomitable student and infallible master of that equanimity which stamped such men as Hume, Adam Smith, and Tongit." It is satisfactory to notice that the Cabinet was appropriately represented at the great meeting in the theatre of the Jermyn-street museum by Mr. James Bryce, who in a short but admirable speech referred to the educative power of Gibbon's work. As the President of the Board of Trade said, no one can read any of our great historians since Gibbon without feeling his influence upon them.

The verdict on what is known as the Southend murder case meets with general approval, as the *Times* puts it the "universal feeling is one of satisfaction that one of the meanest scoundrels of our time is about to meet the fate that he deserves." A clearer case of circumstantial evidence was probably never heard in any court of justice, and if the jury had come to any other conclusion than that Read murdered the poor girl, Florence Dennis, one of the wretched victims of his unbridled lust, they would have grossly erred in their duty. It was in keeping with what the trial revealed as to this amorous dock-clerk's antecedents that he should have stood up after his doom had been pronounced and in the most brazen way deny his guilt. His brother with exquisite taste has allowed himself to be interviewed by the reporter of a half-penny paper and repeated what had been whispered frequently during the trial that the accused could have proved an alibi only he did not want to expose another of his mistresses. This man, Harry Read, is reported to have said: "From what I know myself, I have no hesitation in saying that the verdict of the jury at Chelmsford to-day is against the facts that could have been produced if it had not been for my brother's absurd idea of honour where woman is concerned." Absurd ideas of honour indeed!

I am asked to mention for the information of all who are interested in the matter that the members of the Indian Constitutional Association at a meeting held yesterday in the Westminster Town Hall elected Sir Roper Lethbridge as chairman in place of the late Mr. C. T. Buckland of the Bengal Civil Service, and appointed the following gentlemen to form the Council:—Sir Richard Garth, ex-Chief Justice of Bengal, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Generals G. D. Beresford, H. M. Blake, J. Emerson, J. C. Hailes, H. Man, Colonels G. F. Blair and G. Carleton, Brigade-Surgeon J. Berry White, Dr. W. G. Leitner, Messrs. C. E. Lance, Fleetwood H. Pellew, J. S. Barnes, H. P. Crane, John DaCosta, W. A. Francken, L. E. Griffiths, J. S. Heyman, D. G. Landale, J. Ormsby Lawden, P. Leslie, G. W. Llewhellin, Kenneth McAlpine, J. M. Macdonald, W. Roberts, A. Rogers, C. L. A. Skinner, A. Thoms, E. O. Walker, F. G. Wilkinson, Zaffur Bahadoor, Diwan Bishan Das, M. A., Kabir Prabhu Dial, and Parvati Charan Roy. After a speech by Sir Roper Lethbridge on the Madras Land question, it was resolved upon the motion of Dr. Leitner to give most careful and sympathetic consideration to the appeal addressed to the Secretary of State by the Madras Landholders' Association. The Indian Constitutional Association was founded eleven years ago, and if I mistake not, sprang out of the rather active agitation carried on in this country against the famous Ilbert Bill. The objects of the Society, as I learn from the papers courteously sent to me, is to bring together those Anglo-Indians and others resident in the United Kingdom who taking a warm interest in the welfare of India are opposed to the introduction into that country of hasty and ill-considered legislation. "The attention of the Association has," we are told, "hitherto been directed chiefly to the land revenue and to matters connected with the administration of the land; but its scope is also a general one." As the Association is opposed to unnecessary innovations, so also it disapproves of gratuitous agitation. "Its aims are strictly defensive; and it is believed that there is, in these days, urgent need of organization among those who take this view of Indian politics in order that their opinions may be temperately and respectfully laid before the responsible authorities here and in India, and may also be adequately represented at the bar of British public opinion both in Parliament and in the Press." It is I believe intended to extensively circularise members of Parliament and other public men. I may add, that the Secretary of the Association is Mr. L. Bruce, of 18 Northwood Road, Highgate, N.

As you will probably have learned, the president of the forthcoming Madras meeting of the National Congress is not to be the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., but Mr. Alfred Webb, M.P. The matter was settled on Saturday after Mr. Blake had declined. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that Mr. Blake declined the invitation on the ground of professional engagements. This is the fact. Since his arrival in this country the hon. gentleman has occasionally turned his legal experience to account by appearing in Colonial Cases before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. His services have been retained in an appeal that will shortly come before that august tribunal. So anxious was he to comply with the request of the Congress people that he approached the responsible authorities with the view of a postponement of the appeal, but such an arrangement was found to be impossible. Mr. Blake and Mr. Webb are both Nationalists, but otherwise there is no resemblance between the two men. The former, though a failure in the House of Commons has the prestige of his Canadian career; but Mr. Webb is quite unknown here, and his name would probably be unfamiliar to persons in India if he had not identified himself with certain Indian "causes," such as the anti-opium agitation, the cantonments question, &c. As becomes a Quaker he is the mildest mannered advocate of Home Rule that ever sat in Parliament, and he is not gifted with the eloquence for which his countrymen are celebrated, but although his appointment causes some amusement among those who know the worthy gentleman, it is generally felt that he is infinitely preferable to Mr. Michael Davitt who it seems was also seriously proposed and who judging from his utterances about India appears to regard the Calcutta Secretariat as no better than Dublin Castle. Mr. Webb starts next Thursday going all the way by sea. I wonder what Mr. Swift MacNeill's feelings were like when he heard who had been selected for the post. After this I should think the excellent but erratic member for South Donegal will almost be tempted to shake the dust of India off his feet.

The gentlemen who have been promoting a memorial to Mr. Fowler, on the subject of the preservation of historical monuments, applied among others to Sir George Birdwood for his signature. He declined for reasons that many will consider good and sufficient. I hear that his characteristic courageous reply has given offence in some quarters, but it was time some one raised a protest against the indiscriminate way in which people now-a-days sign memorials on subjects about which they have not taken the trouble to properly inform themselves. If it be true, as Sir George Birdwood contends, that the Government of India have for many years undertaken "not only the systematic conservation but the systematic exposition also of the historical moments" referred to the necessity for this movement is not very apparent. And yet it seems that three ex-Secretaries of State for India are among the signatories! I have obtained for you a copy of Sir G. Birdwood's letter which you may like to publish *en extenso*.

The "Ageny Column" in our daily papers has within the past few days contained a notice that is the subject of some comment in Anglo-Indian circles. Dr. W. H. Corbett and Dr. Coates who together with Dr. Delpratt, now deceased, were it is set forth all present at the death of a "Mrs. S.," at Hazaribagh, in 1869, are invited to communicate with a legal gentleman, residing in one of the Monmouth Boroughs. "The parties above indicated and Mrs. Robert Paton or any others familiar with the circumstances alluded to above are desired"—so the notification was—"to come forward to refute rumours that have been circulated affecting the characters of the deceased lady's husband and of the family doctor." This is not the only mysterious announcement that has appeared in the public journals this week. Under a familiar and touching heading the Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of a cheque for the comparatively large sum of £1,434 conscience money from "Miles" "on behalf of the Government of India." What does it mean? I have heard it suggested that the announcement did not really emanate from the Treasury but was sent to the paper by some aggrieved army officer who wished to shame the powers that be for not paying him all the pension-money to which he considers himself entitled. This may be far-fetched and army officers as a rule are not so quixotic but it is not at first sight quite clear why "conscience money" should be paid by the Indian authorities to the custodians of the public purse in Whitehall. From what transpired in the House of Lords not long ago when Lord Northbrook raised an instructive debate on the Home Charges it would be more reasonable to suppose India receiving rather than paying conscience money. But if Lord Elgin and his advisers have in order to ease their troubled minds sent Sir Wiliam Harcourt a cheque for £1,434 why did they forward it through such a singular channel? The matter ought certainly to be investigated. No doubt some honourable gentlemen will "interpellate" the financial Member on the subject at the next meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council. Some retired officials who as the result of years of brooding over their unredressed grievances have become cynical aver that the Government of India could not pay "conscience money" for the reason that it does not possess a conscience; but, of course, that is a gross libel!

M. ZOLA has told an interviewer in Rome that he means to remain in that city for some months, and that he has been studying the place for no less than eight months beforehand, so that he is perfectly acquainted with its streets. He has also collected innumerable documents and consulted many persons about books on Rome.

LATE ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP VICTORIA.

THE Indian Troop Transport Victoria, under the command of Captain W. D. O. Worcester, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 10th November, with 31 officers, 5 ladies, 5 children, 598 men rank and file, 22 women, and 32 children, belonging to different Regiments, and called at Malta on the 18th November, where she embarked 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, consisting of 25 officers, 7 ladies, 3 children, 835 men, 19 women, and 27 children. The vessel arrived at Port Said on the 22nd and Suez on the 23rd idem. In all she has brought 56 officers, 12 ladies, 8 children, 1,433 men, 41 women, and 59 children The Victoria left Southampton on November 10 with the Leinster Regiment and drafts. At Malta she disembarked the Leinster Regiment and embarked Royal Irish Rifles for Bombay. Very heavy weather was experienced in the Bay of Biscay. On Sunday, the 11th November, the wind increased to a heavy south-west gale, with mountainous sea, barometer falling to 29·19. On Monday, the 12th November, the wind suddenly shifted to north-west with heavy rollers coming from that direction and with squalls of cyclonic force. The ship was hove to under tarpaulins in the mizzen rigging for twelve hours, and some of the machinery of the vessel was damaged. On the moderation of the gale the voyage was continued. Strong head winds were experienced in the Red Sea, and fresh north-east monsoon with strong adverse currents, delayed the arrival here, the ship being also very foul with grass and barnacles. No accident of any kind occurred during the bad weather. The following is the list of the officers, and their families.:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Lieut-Col C L Mortimer, 1st R Fus	Lieut C W Compton, 1st Som L I
Major and Mrs W C James and 2 children, 16th Lancers	Lieut E C DaCosta, 1st E Lane Regt
Major H Bowles, 2nd Yorks Regt	2nd-Lieut D A E Will, 2nd R I Rifles
Capt W A Adams, 5th Lancers.	2nd Lieut R A C Daunt, 2nd R I Rifles
Surg-Major and Mrs W Rowney and 2 children, A M S	Rev T W Shelton, Actg C E Chaplain
Surg-Capt and Mrs E Davies, A M S	Rev A J Wallace, Actg R C Chaplain
Sur-Lieut and Mrs R F E Austin, A M S	Lieut P M Howe, S Stafford Regt
Surg-Capt F S LeQuisne, A M S	Lieut H Tregear, W I Regt
Surg-Capt and Mrs A E Smithson, and child, A M S	Lieut H Isaake, 1st R W K Regt
Surg-Capt C T Black, A M S	Lieut M E L Bruce, 2nd Derby Regt
Capt C B Close, 1st Norf Regt	Lieut P G Fuller, R E
Capt A M R Meagris, 2nd Welts Regt	2nd-Lieut W E C Hood, 1st Bedford Regt
Surg-Lieut A G Thompson, A M S	2nd-Lieut G B Moule, 1st Bedford Regt
Lieut H S Sutherland, 2nd IR Scots	2nd-Lieut T Murray, 2nd H L I
Lieut T E Clarke, 2nd R I Fus	Lieut J W Ross, I Staff Corps
Lieut A Melville, 2nd Wilts Regt	

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

Lieut-Col and Mrs F S F Stokes and 2 children, 2nd R I Rifles	Lieut V J Kelly, 2nd R I Rifles
Major E G Selby Smyth, 2nd R I Rifles	Lieut H C Harvey, 2nd R I Rifles
Major and Mrs H I Seton, 2nd R I Rifles	Lieut W P Dimsdale, 2nd R I Rifles
Major and Mrs F J Tobin, 2nd R I Rifles	Lieut E M Peck, 2nd R I Rifles
Major J S Brown, 2nd R I Rifles	2nd-Lieut D W Sitwell, 2nd R I Rifles
Captain R A S Buckle, 2nd R I Rifles	2nd-Lieut E C Bradford, 2nd R I Rifles
Captain W J McWhinnie, 2nd R I Rifles	2nd-Lieut H A Kennedy, 2nd R I Rifles
Captain H J Maspby, 2nd R I Rifles	2nd-Lieut H C Wright, 2nd R I Rifles
Captain G W Massey, 2nd R I Rifles	2nd-Lieut G M Molloy, 2nd R I Rifles
Lieut and Mrs A V Weir, 2nd R I Rifles	Lieut and Adjt E J Christie, 2nd R I Rifles
Lieut R F Ryan, 2nd R I Rifles	Lt and Qr Mr and Mrs J Dwyer and child, 2nd R I Rifles
Lieut B H M Fox, 2nd R I Rifles	Major and Mrs H B Owens, R A.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

THE meeting which dispersed this afternoon after the distribution of prizes has been a great success from all points of view. The attendance was larger than last year, the shooting altogether better, because, owing to certain alterations the chances of doing something were more equally distributed amongst the mediocre shots, and the prizes were not the exclusive quarry of the pot-hunter, pure and simple. The serving out of black powder exclusively formed the subject of comment, especially as by some mistake "G. B." ammunition was served out in place of "R. L." But through the kindness of Colonel Seppings, K. O. Y. L. I., this defect was remedied soon after the meeting began. Indeed, looking at the good scores made by some of the competitors with the "G. B," there was perhaps, after all, nothing particular to grumble at. During a good part of the fortnight, during which the camp has been held, there has been a prevalence of strong but fitful breezes, such as do not at all tend to good shooting, so that the high scores obtained in some instances this year are all the more commendable. Poona has been favoured with its usual visitation of that wind from the East, which is proverbially unfit for man or beast, but the general health throughout the camp at Wanowrie ranges has been good. As you have published the name of the winners, top scorers, etc., day by day throughout the meeting, it would be useless to recapitulate individually who these distinguished shootists are. The championship of the meeting was won by Lance-Corporal McKenna, of the Lancashire Fusiliers. His father, Sergt-Drummer McKenna, of the same regiment, is a particularly good shot, and has evidently well trained his son, who is about 18 or 19 years of age, in the art of holding a rifle straight. The Lancashire have been very successful at this meeting, and nobody will grudge them their success, for they came from Quetta at their own expense chiefly in order to compete. Amongst the best individual shots we have the names of Private Gelston, Loyal North Lancashire, and amongst the Volunteers—Bombay, G. I. P. R. and B. B. and C. I. R. —Lieut. D. J. Sharp, Sergeant Freeman, Vol. Lasbary, Vol. Foster, Sergt.-Instructor Downing, Sergt-Inst Smith, Lance Corporal Miles, Worcester Regiment, Sergt McCarthy, Lancashire Fusiliers, and Color-Havildar Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bombay Infantry. Not only in the individual shooting but also in the team shooting the volunteers have shown up well, the success of the Poona Volunteers, in two of the team matches being a marked feature. A large gathering such as this has been a battle of strong eyesight and steady hands, in which both European and Native competitors have shown up so well, speaks volumes for the efficiency and soldierly spirit which prevails through the Bombay Army and Volunteer Forces. Lieut-Col Curtis, president of the prize committee, assisted by Captain Aitkin, and Captain Hazelgrove, got out the anxiously-looked for prize lists, with commendable speed. Captain Wilson, Pool Secretary; Captain Fry, Range Superintendent; Captain Cashel, Revolver Secretary; Lieut Deas, Ammunition Officer, all deserve thanks for the manner in which they contributed to the success of this meeting. Major E. V. Bellers, the honory secretary, was most justly eulogised in the General's speech for his indefatigable labours on behalf of the Association, Sergeant.-Major Rowe and his office staff have worked very hard and efficiently; and their readiness at all times to supply any information is praiseworthy and deserving of thanks. The camp staff are also to be congratulated on the excellent discipline maintained, Major Mackenzie, Camp Commandant; Captain Cookrane, Camp Adjutant, and Lieut Moore, Camp Quarter-Master, and the work they performed.

On Friday afternoon Major-General Blundell, Commanding Poona District, distributed the prizes to the successful competitors; a large number of officers and some ladies being present. The prizes were arranged. General Blundell advanced to the table and addressing the prize-winners who were formed up into three sides of a hollow square said: "I must begin by giving you the message his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief sent you through me, as he was leaving for Bombay last Tuesday. He said, 'Tell them how sorry I am that I have not been able to be with them during the meeting, and on the prize-day.' I am sure I am giving expression to the feelings of all in saying how sorry we are that his Excellency has not been able to attend the meeting, and especially that indisposition has prevented his doing so, and I am sure we all wish that he will soon be quite well again. The meeting just concluded has been a very successful one, and things have run smoothly. There was, I regret to say, one serious case of insubordination. I only allude to it now because the offender was, at the request of the officer in charge of his party, allowed to compete afterwards in some team matches. In future no such indulgence will be granted, no matter what the result to the team to which the offender belongs may be; otherwise excellent discipline has been maintained. The chief alterations in the meeting for this year from that of 1893 have been a reduction in the number, prizes, and entrance fees for team matches and an increase in individual prizes. These changes have worked well, and there have been on the whole more competitors than in any previous meeting. In the British troops the team entries have increased from 41 in 1893 to 55 in 1894; in individual firing from 98 to 105—71 British soldiers competed in 1893 against 120 in 1894. The number of the Volunteers competing in individual matches has increased from 27 in 1893 to 45 in 1894. This increase is attributed to the individual matches having been completed in the first week of the meeting. In the Native Troops the entries have increased, in team matches from 74 in 1893 to 93 in 1894, and in individual firing by about 100 in the Championship and considerably more than a hundred in the Kolhapur Matches. The results of the shooting have been satisfactory, for, though the highest scores have in many cases not equalled those of last year, the shooting on the whole has shown a very considerable improvement. Black powder has been used by all competitors. It is hoped that next year cordite will be used with the Lee-Metford. The Association still hopes to get back to "the Sisters" eventually but I cannot say more. Some objections have had to be upheld, and I should like to take this opportunity to impress on competitors and those interested in them the necessity for carefully studying the conditions of all competitions in which they are interested, for non-compliance with them involves disqualification. I congratulate the Lancashire Fusiliers on winning the blue riband of the British Infantry and the 4th Bo. Rifles on gaining that for the Native Infantry. The Lancashire Fusiliers are also to be congratulated on being so sporting as to come here all the way from Quetta, and we hope to see them here several times again. We hope also to see the Worcesters again. Burma is a long way off, and perhaps it would require very straight powder to make it pay them to come. It now only remains for me to offer the thanks of the Association to the givers of prizes to the Commandant, and Camp Staff, to the Range Superintendent and all the officers, employed on range duty, to the Ammunition Officer to the Prize Committee, to the Pool Secretary, and to the Honorary Secretary, Major Bellers, our thanks are especially due for the excellent manner in which he has organised and carried out all the arrangements for the Rifle meeting. I don't know what we should have done without him. And now, wishing you good-bye, I ask you to muster strong at our next year's meeting, and I hope that any of you who have been unfortunate at this meeting may be more fortunate in the next.

The allusion made in the General's speech to a case of serious insubordination occurred in the case of a non-commissioned officer in the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers who refused to pick up his empty cartridge case when ordered to do so by the Range officer. As he was to fire in the team matches, the General, before whom as President, the case was brought, allowed him to fire, on the request of the Adjutant of the G. I. P. Volunteers, but refused to let him stay in camp. The circumstance is an altogether regrettable one, but of course military discipline must be maintained, especially where large bodies of men are concerned. One other point in the General's speech was relative to the objections lodged. The 36th Field Battery, R. A., rode splendidly for the Lloyd-Lindsay match and their shooting and time were both excellent. When they arrived at the 500 yards range they dismounted to fire. An officer belonging to their battery saw a wristlet watch on one of the team, and running up to him took it away, for this the team were disqualified, and the 72nd who lodged the objection took the coveted prize. The other objection was lodged because in the rapid volley firing (Native), the men of two teams which scored the highest had their pouches open at the beginning of the match; in fact they tricked the lappets behind their belts, being taught to do so. This objection was overruled. Both the Suffolks and the Worcesters who attended this meeting showed a very sporting spirit, as owing to their regiments not being in the Presidency they could not compete in some of the competitions. Both of these regiments have warmly supported the Bombay meeting on previous occasions, for several years; and the good wishes for their success go with the representatives of these regiments who are now on their way to compete at the Meerut meeting.

The camp is being rapidly dismantled and broken up; the symmetrical looking tents are being rapidly converted into shapeless masses, to be borne on the shoulders of chattering native soldiers; the busy life in the canvas streets and lanes has ceased, the temporary dwellers therein are on their way to the railway station, and by to-morrow the plain at Wanowrie will be as vacant as usual. The General's remarks at the distribution of prizes although they did not have any rhetorical flourish about them, were the utterances of a kind-hearted gentleman and rigid disciplinarian, who has the best interests of the Association at heart; and his kindly genial observations at the time of presenting the prizes to the different recipients, kept everybody in the best of humour. Whether the more convenient ranges to reach at Wanowrie, or the more convenient ranges to shoot at, at "the Sisters," be resolved on as the place of meeting next year we can only hope that the meeting may be as successful in every way as that of 1894.

ST. ANDREW'S MASONIC FESTIVAL.

THE Scottish Freemasons of Bombay celebrated St. Andrew's Festival, at the Masonic Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on Friday evening last. It is on this occasion that the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India holds its annual installation meeting. At 7 p.m. the members of the Grand Lodge met in the spacious hall upstairs. The Grand Master, Mr. J. W. Smith, entered in procession with the Grand Lodge Officers and opened the Grand Lodge in ample form; the officers of the District Grand Lodge being received as guests of the evening. The Grand Master installed the following members as the principal officers for the year 1894-95:—Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Substitute Grand Master; Dr. E. F. Underwood, Senior Grand Warden; Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Junior Grand Warden; Captain C. D. Wise Grand Secretary; Mr. A. F. Solon, Grand Treasurer; Mr. Mahomed Hoosain Hakim, Koran Bearer; Dr. C. Underwood, Grand Chaplain; Mr. Cowasjee D Furdoonjee, Assistant Secretary; Mr. E. B. Sahiar, Grand Pursuivant; Mr. Watson, Outer Guard. The Grand Master nominated Captain C. D. Wise, Honorary Past Depute Grand Master, and Mr. Dorabjee P Cama, honorary member of the Grand Lodge. The latter brother, prior to his departure for Europe in October last had presented the Grand Lodge with a donation of Rs. 1,000 to perpetuate the memory of his late wife Bai Bhikaijee. The Grand Lodge being closed in ample form, the members retired to the spacious banquet hall down-stairs, where covers were laid for eighty brethren. Justice being done to the good things the Grand Master proposed, in suitable terms, the toast of the Queen-Empress and the Craft, which was received and drunk by the brethren with cheers. The Grand Master then proposed the toast of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, and the rest of the Royal Family, the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Scotland. Mr. K. R. Cama proposed, in eloquent terms, the toast of the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, Mr. J. W. Smith, and in doing so referred to his successful career in the high office. The Grand Master, having acknowledged the toast, proposed the toast of the Grand Master Depute and Substitute Grand Master. This was ably responded to by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. The toast of the District Grand Master of Bombay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, proposed by the Grand Master was responded to by Dr. Sorabjee N. Nadirshaw. Colonel Babington Peile, in reply to the toast of the Past Officers, expressed his great gratification at witnessing Native Masons installed in the several offices that evening, and a hope that the day was not far distant when a Parsee brother would occupy the chair of the Grand Master. Other toasts, including "the Masonic Charities" and "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew" being drunk, the assembly broke up at a late hour after spending a very pleasant evening.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

AMONG the passengers by the English mail steamer, which sailed from Bombay on Saturday, was Lord Randolph Churchill, who was accompanied by Lady Churchill and his medical adviser, Dr. Keith. They had been staying for a few days at Government House, Malabar Point, and drove over about 1 p.m., in a Government House carriage and pair, to the Apollo Bunder, where they were met by Captain Gabb, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor. An official under the Director of the Indian Marine looked to the arrangements made at the Bunder for the reception of the party, who left for the mail-boat in a Government steam launch. Captain Hext, C. I. E., Director of the Indian Marine, proceeded to the mail-steamer in another launch about the same time. Lord Randolph looked worried and agitated, and did not appear to have profited much by his Indian tour. He evidently was not in such a state of health as any of his admirers could have wished to see him enjoying. Mr. James Jardine, who has been appointed Queen's Counsel, was also a passenger by the same steamer. He was met at the Bunder by Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, the Hon. Mr. Thesiger, and other friends; and proceeded to the mail-boat in the police steam-launch. Mr. Acnille Meiffre and Mr. J. G. Hill, merchants of Bombay, also left by the same steamer. They were met at the Bunder by a number of Hindu and Parsee friends and constituents, who presented them with shawls, bouquets of flowers, &c.

MR. BALIVALA'S BENEFIT.

AT the Novelty Theatre to-night, the proprietor and chief actor in the Victoria Dramatic Company, takes his benefit. For days past this has been the principal talk of the town among Parsees, and quite an ovation awaits Mr. Balivala this evening. In addition to the proceeds of the sale of tickets, which is estimated to yield about Rs. 3,000, a purse is to be presented to him, for which up to Saturday evening over Rs. 5,000 were subscribed. Extensive preparations have been made to make the exhibition as attractive and practicable, and no money has been spared to give great *eclat* to the occasion. The street leading from the Esplanade Road to the Novelty has been ornamented with flags and bunting, and numerous trees of lights have been erected thereon, while the theatre itself and its surroundings will be illuminated with electric light. Externally and internally floral decorations will be supplied by an enthusiastic florist, who has also promised to distribute hundreds of fragrant bouquets to the ladies in the auditorium. The entertaining drama of "Gopichund" will be staged for the occasion, and will be followed by a farce. A band will be in attendance. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., will present the purse to Mr. Balivala during the interval after the first part of the play is over. Almost all the leading Parsee gentlemen and ladies, and Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen have secured seats, and the whole house will be crowded to excess, as no seats are now available. Mr. Khatao and a well-known European actress have good-naturedly promised to co-operate in the pleasant performance for the public. Mr. Balivala is the life and soul of the play of "Gopichund," in which the clever actress also takes a leading character.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.

H. E. DEWAN Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai and Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., L.L.B., the Dewan, and Chief Judge of the Baroda State, accompanied by Rao Saheb Manekbhai Jasbhai Mehta, Wahiwatdar of Dabhoi, with twelve followers, arrived here from Baroda, on Thursday morning, and left by Friday's mail. The Dewan came to see his daughter Mrs. Chunchulbai A. G. Dessai who is ill, and is staying here for the benefit of her health, in the bungalow of Mr. Veerchand Deepchand, Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill.

Among those present at the Grant Road station to meet and say bid good-bye to H. E. the Dewan Saheb, were, Rao Bahadurs Motilal Lalbhai, Dewan of Kutch, and B. B. Pitale State vakeel, Messrs. Ghelabhai Haridas, Veerchand Deepchand, Gokulbhai Mulchand, Shewjee Nathuram, Balcrushnajee Bedeker, Hajibhai Lalji, Vaid Jattashanker Vithaiji, Tansukhram Mansukhram Tripathi, B.A., Motibhai Manibhai, Chunilal Amritram Pandya, Anantrai Girdharlal Desai, B.A., Keshaval Murlidhar Ghodi, B.A., Rasiklall Dalpatram, and numerous other friends of the popular Dewan. Flowers, &c., were presented to the party at the station platform before their departure.

The youngest of the Gaekwaree Princes and Princesses passed through Bombay on Wednesday from Poona to Baroda from the Dadar station.

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BY the reduction of the elephant transport at present maintained in Assam from 50 to 34, the Government of India has effected a saving of Rs. 28,150 per annum in the expenditure at Silchar.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ELLES, commanding the Rawalpindi District, has just confirmed a sentence of six calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour, passed by a District Court Martial at Sialkote, on a Private of the 11th Hussars for the crime of feigning infirmity.

A COMMITTEE has been ordered to assemble at Cawnpore to decide on a standard set of equipment and saddlery for Native Cavalry. The committee will consist of six cavalry officers, three selected from the Bengal and one each from the Punjab, Bombay and Hyderabad Cavalry, the senior officer sitting as President of the committee.

THE work of altering and enlarging the Bangalore City Station and Railway yard for the joint use of the Madras, Southern Maharatta, and Mysore Railways, is proceeding apace. An over-bridge is also being constructed. The whole project, it is said, will cost a little more than 1½ lakhs of rupees, and will be completed before the end of the year.

THE case of shooting against Victor Iden came on before the Magistrate of Rangoon on Thursday. Mr. Iden's servants deposed to men having attempted to enter the house, and to the shooting of the deceased as already reported. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, who examined the premises, said one of the windows showed signs of an attempt to prise it open, and a constable spoke to finding a dah among the grass. The mother of the deceased and some phoongyis said the deceased was insane, and had been living with phoongyis for the last seven years. He was usually locked up at nights to prevent his wandering about. The case was adjourned to the 3rd proximo.

THE AfghanBoundary Commission, or "Kabul-Kunar Delineation Commission," to give it a more precise name, as at present arranged, says the Lahore paper, leaves Peshawar on Saturday next, the 1st December, if the Afghan escort is ready. The following is its composition:—Mr. Udny, C.S.; Colonel Holdich, R.E.; Mr. Hastings, D.S.P.; Lieutenant W. M. Coldstream, R.E.; Surgeon-Captain A. J. Macnab; all of the above being well known in Peshawar. Mr. Udny has been relieved of his duties as Commissioner of Peshawar, to enable him to take charge of the Commission. Mr. Hastings has acted for Colonel Warburton as Political Officer of the Khyber. Surgeon-Captain Macnab has had considerable experience of the Bajaur tribesmen at Hoti-Mardan and takes a good supply of surgical instruments, a special selection of those used in the extraction of bullets having been made! This fact is significant, not of future, but of past fighting, and it will be of interest to ascertain, to what description of firearm the projectiles belong, which the men of Bajaur and Dir have been incorporating. Lieutenant Coldstream will assist Colonel Holdich in charge of the survey operations. Doubtless many of the officers of the army who have passed in Pushtu would be glad to join the Kabul-Kunar Delineation Commission, but we fear there is little chance of any addition being made to it on the eve its departure. The Commission will not go to Kabul, but turns off the road at Jelalabad: it will traverse the Khyber pass under the charge of the "Khyber Rifles," meeting an Afghan escort, composed of detachments from the Amir's regular regiments at Dakka. From Jelalabad the route will be along the Kunar Valley, which separates Kafiristan from Bajaur, Dir, &c. The Commission expects to be absent some six weeks or more, and will get on with the high lying portions of the frontier first, before the cold sets in.

WITH reference to our remarks regarding the management of the Salar Jung estates in Hydrabad and the guardianship of the young representative of the family, writes the *Pioneer*, we are informed that the arrangements as regards the latter post are temporary, that an uncle of Lady Salar Jung (the mother of the boy), by name Syed Abu Turab, is to be appointed as soon as he returns from Kerbela, and that in the meantime—it having been recognised that Mr. Narsinha Row is not a fitting person for the post—Nawab Hassan bin Abdulla, an old friend of the family, will be appointed to officiate as guardian. This is certainly a move in the right direction; but the question still remains whether Mr. Syed Abu Turab is the best guardian that could be found. The new appointment, moreover does not dispose of the other point raised by us, *viz.*, that all share in the management of the estates has been taken from the sole male adult representative of the family, Nawab Bairam-ud Dowlah, who is connected with the family both by blood and by marriage. In the old Committee of management he very rightly held a prominent place, since as next heir he has a right to a voice in the management of the affairs of the estate. It would certainly seem either that another Committee of Management should be appointed with this gentleman as chairman, or else that the new manager should be placed under his supervision, subject of course to the control of H. H. the Nizam. In any case the Imperial Government is in duty bound to see that proper arrangements are made for the guardianship and education of the heir of the man to whom we are under such great obligations, and for the administration of his property, and in these arrangements it is not fair that members of the Salar Jung family, who are otherwise fitted, as apparently Bairam-ud-Dowlah is, should be shouldered out by other influences.

THERE is nothing too trivial for the eye of a paternal government—not even match-making—observes the Allahabad paper, Mardan Shah is the Raja of Barha in the Central Provinces, but having become insane and killed a man he is now an inmate of the Jubbulpore Lunatic Asylum, and his estate has been taken over by the Court of Wards. The Raja, however, has a daughter, and Government has been anxiously inquiring of the Ranis regarding the matrimonial prospects of the girl. From the last reply received on the subject it appears that they have experienced great difficulty in getting a husband from among their own caste-people owing to the fact of Raja Mardan Shah having committed manslaughter. "With a view to overcome the difficulty and remove the blame attaching to the family a sum of rupees 100 has been sanctioned to enable the Ranis to go to the Ganges and clear themselves from the blame resting on the family." After this customary rite has been performed, suitors for the girl's hand are expected in plenty. No wonder the Hindu loves mother Gunga.

THE proposals of the Commander-in-chief, Madras Army, and the General Officer Commanding the Burma District, for the conduct of operations in the Southern Chin Hills this cold season, which appeared in our issue of the 14th instant, have been approved of by the Government of India. Major Keary, D. S.O., 31st Madras Infantry (6th Burma Battalion) has been nominated to command the column, which is to move as soon after the 15th proximo as possible. The cost of the expedition, which is in the main against Thetta, is estimated at about Rs. 12,500 with guns, and at Rs. 3,500 without guns, including commissariat charges representing extra expenditure.

THE Trustees of the Madras Appothecaries' Fund recently addressed Government, through the Accountant-General, Madras, requesting to be informed if, in accordance with the decision of the Government of India, they should tender the whole of the 4 per cent. paper belonging to the Fund, amounting to Rs. 2,16,300 for conversion, and whether Government will be pleased to continue to grant the same interest viz., 4 per cent., which the Fund has hitherto been enjoying, which rate was sanctioned by the Court of Directors of the East India Company in 1833. It was represented that a reduction in interest of ¼ per cent. on the Captial of the Fund would entail a loss of Rs. 1,100 annually, which if not made good by Government must tend in a few years to seriously embarrass the Fund. The Government of India has replied that whatever claim the Trustees may have to deposit their funds in the Government Treasury, and to receive any stipulated rate of interest upon such funds, it cannot affect the conditions, as between Government and themselves, of funds which they invest in Government securities and that no concession in respect of such securities can be extended to them.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR on a recent public occasion threw out the remark that competent critics of the financial position of India were so few that they might be counted on the fingers of one hand. That perhaps is rather a narrow estimate: but whereas in the opinion of Sir David Barbour there are four or five persons who may be allowed to speak: in the opinion of Mr. A. J. Wilson, of the *Investor's Review*, there is only one Mr. Wilson's writings take up the same position in the financial world as those of the sporting correspondent of *Truth* occupy in the sphere of sport. To this latter gentleman, the English turfites as a body who are generally credited with knowing their own business pretty well, are a set of "anserous cacklers" and "muddy-minded moon-calves." Mr. Wilson's language shows no greater respect as a rule for the moral or the intelligence of the "business" classes. In his last number he devotes an article to the Indian Budget Debate, which he describes as a "Bore's night" in which the floor is left to "oddities, Anglo-Indians, political back-benchers, superannuated office figure heads, and such like." There is a good deal of truth in this, and melancholy enough it is, but if the debate is to be held it must be conducted by those who take some interest in the matter and have some knowledge of it, rather than by the prominent party leaders who know nothing and stay away, and when we come to Mr. Wilson himself for a little of the true light we get the profound remarks that the country is very poor, and that "the true peculiarity" of the situation is that it could perhaps pay its way in tolerable comfort even to-day, had it not to remit so large a portion of its revenue to England at a depreciated and constantly falling rate of exchange." That is a very just observation, we believe as far as it goes: but scarcely original enough at this time of day to warrant the author of it in looking down from an intellectual pinnacle on the rest of mankind. Such, however, is human nature: and it is not noticeable that the gentleman who pours the vials of his contempt upon the sporting world is more successful than his fellows when it comes to "giving the winner."

AFTER the exhibition which the Madras official members made of themselves in the Legislative Council a year ago in the matter of the disposal of appeals in the Board of Revenue, people will not be disposed to attach much weight necessarily to the contradiction that was put forward the other day by Mr. Grose of the story of the forest scandals in Kurnool as stated by the *Pioneer*. It is a far cry from Allahabad to Madras: and we cannot obtain all the further information that is required on particular points before returning to the subject without some delay. But as far as our present information goes we see no reason for doubting the substantial accuracy of the original account. After all, perhaps we could not ask for better confirmation than the professing contradiction of Mr. Grose himself, which is not a denial but a palliation. Only four villages were raided not seven (we stick however, to our seven—the villages named): only two cots were seized: *most of the articles seized* were not covered by permits; the so-called domestic implements were only cart wheels, spokes, legs of cots, ploughs and so forth. Only this and only that—only illegality and merely oppression. A simple case of the District Magistrate setting his subordinates to work to seize and prosecute and then hearing the appeals from their judgments himself and (need it be said?) confirming the sentences. The Forest Officers were not opposed to the action of those of the Revenue in the matter of impounding the permit-covered loads of timber: it was merely that their protest could not be attended to until an inquiry had been made about certain felling without a permit. It will seem to most people that a contradiction that involves all these admissions goes a great way towards justifying the statement contradicted. Then again Mr. Grose states that the Board of Revenue's report on the matter had just reached the Government that morning (the 21st). So much the worse for the Government that takes so long to hear of these doings. The account that appeared in the *Pioneer* was not a hastily published paper: it had remained in the office at least a month while we were taking some steps to assure ourselves of the approximate correctness of such an apparently incredible story.

REMARKING recently upon the "Revised Statement of Assets and Liabilities" issued by the Nizam's Government last month, writes the Allahabad paper, we observed that while the way in which the assets of the State were set forth left nothing to be desired the statement on the others side of the page was by no means so luminous, and would not lead a reader to the conclusion that the balance of four and a-half crores (in Halli Sicca Rupees) exhibited in favour of the Government represented the true position of affairs. It was unjust, however, continues our contemporary to say that the liabilities were all jumbled together without any special mention of the loans advanced by soucars, for on looking again we see that there is a separate sub-entry, under the head of "Current Temporary Loans," in which the indebtedness to soucars is given at H. S. Rs. 10,11,400, which after all is a trifle in a total of liabilities amounting to 192 lakhs. The really formidable portion of the State debts, however, are those which do not enter into the account at all, presumably because they are not admitted or not fully admitted: and some interesting particulars of these appear in a foot-note. The Debt Commission is dealing with them in a ponderous way making little more visible progress than the hour hand of a clock, but as among the claims put before it originally were 32 of a hundred years' standing and upwards, it is probable that the creditors themselves do not apprehend an immediate settlement. A large portion of the claims have been put aside by the Debt Commission, and these creditors have to now betake themselves, if they wish to persist, to the Civil Courts. The amount thus dismissed comes to about 7 crores, while the amount of the claims admitted for inquiry comes, we believe, to about 8 crores. But beyond having come to the point of settling which claims they will consider, and which they will dismiss, it would not appear the the Debt Commission have made much advance. The only persons who seems to have been actully settled with are Sir Horace Rumbolt, who accepted three lakhs, cash down, in satisfaction of a claim of nearly five: and another creditor who has compounded for a life annuity of Rs. 6,500 per annum.

A DISTRESSING case of suicide was reported at Southwark, on Nov. 10, as having taken place during the night at Holloway Gaol. On Nov. 3 a well-dressed elderly man was charged at that Court with assaulting a boy named Arthur Wayman. Accused was remanded, the bail required—two sureties in £250 each, and the prisoner in £500—not being forthcoming. On the case being call on on the 10th, it transpired that the prisoner had committed suicide in his cell the previous night. It is understood he committed the act with a piece of broken eye-glass. Mr. A. Newton, who defended, assured the magistrate there was, he believed, a complete answer to the charge.—Throughout the whole of the case no mention was made of the name of the accused. At the inquest on Nov. 13, deceased was identified as Major William Henry Parkinson, of the 4th (Militia) Bn. King's Liverpool Regt., and the jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity. The *London Gazette* of Nov. 13, contained the following annoucement, under the heading, War Office, Pall Mall, Militia Infantry Battalions:—"3rd and 4th Bns. the King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Major W. H. Parkinson is granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel. Dated Nov. 14, 1894." He received the rank of hon. Major in October, 1876.

THE Bishop of Sierra Leone, who is now on his way to Africa, has been urging that, instead of using Europeans so extensively for the evangelisation of the negro, we should draw upon the coloured people of the West Indies. More than this, he has worked hard to secure support for an attempt to get technical instruction placed at the disposal of the natives.

HAVING just returned from South Africa to find that he has succeeded to the peerage, Earl Grey has been giving an account of his experiences to *South Africa*. He is quite enthusiastic over his tour. Journeying through Palapye and Tate to Buluwayo, his party went across the recent battlefields to Victoria, thence paying a visit to Zimbabwe, and returning by way of Salisbury and the Beira Railway. Ladies of an adventurous turn of mind will be glad to hear that the journey has no terrors for women, provided they secure a comfortable waggon, a good cook, and a capable conductor. Then the journey can be done for about £250 per head—not a large sum for a six months' tour.

GOVERNMENT AND THE DISPENSARIES

REVISION OF GRANTS-IN-AID.

A GOVERNMENT resolution was issued on Saturday revising the Grants-in-aid to Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency. The resolution is prepared by reports in the various hospitals of local districts by the Commissioners in charge. The text is as follows:—

Resolution.—With his letter No. 3117, dated 10th May 1892, the Surgeon-General submitted a statement showing the grants which Government then made to grant-in aid dispensaries and the grants he would recommend for the three years beginning with 1892-93. In his subsequent letters the Surgeon-General modified his proposals with regard to certain dispensaries. As, however, it appeared to Government that the subject of contributions by Government to Municipalities required careful and thorough re-examination, the proposed grants were by Government Resolution No. 4694, dated 20th December 1892, sanctioned for a period of one year only. In paragraph 2 of the Resolution, Government recognized the desirability of pushing the system of medical relief by means of grants-in-aid to dispensaries to the utmost limits the funds permitted, but remarked, with reference to the obvious tendency to a somewhat rapid growth of expenditure under this head, that Government could not but feel that they were then giving assistance to dispensaries in rich Municipalities where they already spent large sums on medical relief by the maintenance of Civil Hospitals and that in other Municipalities, the portion of the burden falling on the rate-payers was in striking disproportion to the amount of assistance rendered by Government, the District Local Boards, or other contributors. Instances were cited to show that the question of aid to Municipalities for the maintenance of dispensaries called for full re-consideration in each case. The commissioners were accordingly requested to give the subject their immediate attention and to favour Government with a report as to each district in their divisions. Their attention was invited to the change in the legal obligations of Municipalities in this matter effected by Section 49 of Bombay Act II of 1884, under which it is one of the duties of the Municipalities to make "adequate provision" for the establishment and maintenance of dispensaries. It was pointed out that the amount of support that a Municipality should give to its dispensary was no longer left, as it was under the Act of 1873, to its discretion, but was extended to "adequate provision"; and it was added that the assistance to be afforded by Government should, therefore, be restricted to such amount as the Municipality could not, in the estimation of the responsible local officers, with due regard to other duties, be called on to supply, less any amount that might be provided by interest on endowments or legitimate contributions from Local Boards or from private individuals. As regards contributions to Municipal dispensaries by Local Boards, it was observed that the sanction of Government was necessary under Section 45 of Bombay Act I of 1884, and that Government considered that assistance from this source should be regulated by the same principles as those which govern Local Fund contributions in aid of Municipal primary schools. Government, therefore called for an estimate by their own officers showing what would be a proper contribution to each dispensary in a Municipal District from Local Funds on the principles above stated, what income the dispensary derived from endowments, fees, or other sources, whether the Municipality was able to provide for the remainder, and if not, what would be a suitable Government grant-in-aid in each case. As the reports for the different districts were not received in time, the grants sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4694, dated 20th December 1892, had to be renewed by Government Resolution No. 1692, dated the 11th May 1893, for a further period of one year.

2. The reports of the Commissioners as regards all the dispensaries in the Presidency have now been received and on a review of them the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction for a further period of one year from 1st April 1894, the grants sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4694, dated 20th December 1892, and to fix the Government grants for a period of three years from 1st April 1895, at the amounts entered in the accompanying statement, and to indicate the maximum sums which Government are prepared to sanction as grants-in-aid of the municipal dispensaries mentioned therein by the Local Boards which may be willing to contribute. In cases where any alteration is suggested in the existing Local Fund grants the Boards should, if they accept the suggestions, take the necessary steps under Section 45 of Bombay Act of 1884. The grants to the dispensaries established after the receipt of the letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 3117, dated 10th May 1892, should continue as at present. The Government grants now fixed are exclusive of the special grants on account of the difference in pay and allowance of an Assistant Surgeon of the Third Class and one of higher class payable by Government under Rule 19 of the Dispensary Rules. As regards the request of the Commissioner in Sind for a grant to the dispensary at Tando Adam, a copy of the remarks made by the Surgeon-General in his letter No. 1644, dated 20th February 1894, should be forwarded to the Commissioner with an intimation that in the circumstances therein stated Government do not consider that they are called upon to give any grant to the dispensary. As regards the proposal of the Commissioner that an Assistant Surgeon should take the place of the Hospital Assistant at the Umarkot Dispensary and the Government grant be raised to Rs. 1,240, Government accept the view expressed by the Surgeon-General in his letter No. 1644, dated 20th February 1894. A copy of that officer's remarks should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind for information. The establishment of a grant-in-aid dispensary at Matari is sanctioned on the condition that the hospital stoppages' rules are adopted in it. The annual Government grant-in-aid to the dispensary should be fixed at Rs. 400, but the Collector should be informed that the grant is liable to be reduced or discontinued at any time. In the circumstances now stated by the Commissioner in Sind Government are pleased to sanction a grant of Rs 200 per annum to the proposed dispensary at Garhi Yasin on the condition that the hospital stoppages' rules are adopted in it, but the municipality should be warned of its legal liability and that the Government grant is liable to reconsideration from time to time. In the circumstances stated by the Surgeon-General, Government regret they cannot give any grants at present to the dispensaries at Moro, Kandiaro and Sacrand. But as regards Naushahro it is not clear on the information now before them why a building valued at Rs. 4,000 is not suited or could not be easily adapted to the purposes of a dispensary; and this should be explained. As regards the request that these dispensaries might be allowed to get medicines and instruments on payment from Government, the orders of the Government of India preclude compliance with the request as regards the supply of medicines, but Government authorise the supply to the dispensaries of instruments on payment. The proposals of the Commissioner in Sind for the establishment of a dispensary at Shahdadpur are awaited.

3 The savings effected by the revision of the Government grants to existing dispensaries amount to Rs. 13,399. Government will be prepared to allot grants-in-aid up to this amount, subject to any deductions which may have to be made to defray the cost of any travelling dispensaries, to new dispensaries on applications being submitted which conform to their rules on the subject, and the Surgeon-General should be requested to submit the proposals called for in Government letter No. 1623, of 3rd May 1894, for the introduction of a scheme of travelling dispensaries.

4. Government notice that several of the reports quoted in the preamble show that the principal of the ultimate liability of municipalities for their dispensaries, as explained by Government Resolution No 4694, dated 20th December 1892, is not yet fully grasped. Thus, while Government is glad to learn that the Panvel Dispensary is about to be put in order, yet the Municipality of Panvel cannot be commended for liberality in the matter of its Dispensary, seeing that it has been liable, ever since 1884, in full, for its well-being, and ought long ago to have taken steps to put the buildings in proper order. Similarly there is no question of liberality in the provision which the Matari Municipality will have to make for their dispensary. Their expenditure is not a "contribution" but the discharge of an obligation, to meet which, among others, they are permitted to raise certain rates. This obligation would fall on them in full but for the assistance of Provincial and Local Fund revenues. On the other hand the Municipality of Bulsar, referred to in paragraph 5 of the Surgeon-General's letter No. 1644, of 20th February 1894, has been acting strictly on the law in simply meeting the annual expenditure over and above the evidently too generous grants it has hitherto received. There can be no question of any "amount still due" in this case, and the measure necessary to put matters on a proper footing is to reduce the extravagant assistance hitherto given to the Municipality within proper limits. Then again paragraph 6 of the Surgeon-Generals' letter No. 4417, dated 24th May 1894, would limit the claims of a dispensary simply to the Dispensary Fund; but for "additions to, or renewal of, building or for special repairs" the dispensary has just as much claim on the general funds of the Municipality as any other municipal institution. Care must be taken that the intimate connection of Municipalities, with, and their responsibilities for, their dispensaries are not obscured either by the use of inappropriate expressions or by too minute and direct a supervision by the Government departments concerned.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT W. ROBERTSON, Works Department, is posted temporarily of the Madras Sappers and Miners.

MAJOR NAPIER, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; and Surgeon-Captain W.T. Mould, Army Medical Staff, remain at home on extended leave.

MAJOR F. C. CARTER, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, proceeds home at once to join 2nd Battalion Berkshire Regiment on promotion.

THE Maxim gun belonging to the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles having got

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

THE RESERVE BRIGADE.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Nov. 26.

LETTERS from Dera Ismail seem to require an abnormal allowance of time to reach even the nearest stations on your side of the Indus. Long therefore before these lines have found their way to you the question as to whether or not there is to be a Mahsud Waziri expedition, which is now occupying all minds, will probably have been definitely settled. Meanwhile, and in the event of our being ordered forward, no one can say that we have not had ample notice, for, as is invariably the case in trans-frontier warfare (intelligence being with difficulty procurable and when obtained often not reliable), many and various rumours have been current both as to actual events and as to the course of action consequent on those events that we may be called upon to put into practice.

It may safely be asserted, then, that we have concentrated here a compact brigade of all arms, ready at short notice to take any part that may be assigned to it. In the game of war, whether on a large or small scale, one can only anticipate the course of events, but the forecast seems in this case to be fraught with less than the average amount of uncertainty, and should run roughly on the lines already sketched in your columns. The Reserve Brigade, under Brigadier General Symons, transformed into the 2nd Brigade of the Expeditionary Force, will concentrate at Jandola, thence to advance, as may be ordered, on a definite objective, either Kanigoram or Makir. At the same time a flying column or a complete brigade detached from the force at Wano will also advance on the same objectives, but basing all movements on those of the Jandola column, which has the longer distance to cover.

Our brigade will be composed, so far as is at present known, of the 4th P. I., the 37th Dogras, and the 33rd P. I.—a Punjabi, a Dogra and a Punjabi Mahomedan regiment. Thus far the Infantry; we shall in addition take with us No. 8 M. B., of which two guns are already at Jandola, and squadrons of the 1st and 2nd P. C.

There is some talk of a third brigade being ordered to move from Bannu. The Bannu route has been used before by our troops, but on this occasion the movement from Wano, as already pointed out in your columns, will give us a great advantage. It may be that the supreme military authorities will be so influenced by a desire to finish matters quickly that they will decide on the employment of an absolutely crushing force, to be completed by the addition of a third brigade from Bannu. Any indications of the line to be taken are being eagerly watched for.

Supplies for two months are stored between here and Tank, and transport is available for a quarter of that amount; the Commissariat are busy collecting camels to carry another fifteen-days' rations, and hope, with the assistance of the civil authorities, to be ready by the 1st of next month.

The news of an apparently imminent attack upon Jandola, received the day before yesterday, created considerable excitement in the station. The reinforcements of the 4th P. I., which immediately left Tank for the threatened outpost, proceeded in light marching order, and were to bivouac on the night of their arrival. Nothing, however, has yet happened to reward them for their exertions, as according to the latest reports affairs are now perfectly quiet at Jandola. The position there is not much favoured by nature, but it has been rendered very strong by dint of hard work. A thick hedge of spiking brushwood surrounds the camp, and on the inner side of this obstacle a stone wall completes the material defences, the only gap in which is designed to afford full play to the two screw guns. The camp is so laid out as to obtain flanking fire from the fort as far as possible; alarm posts have been assigned to and practised by all units—in short every possible precaution against a sudden rush has been taken.

The medical results of the treatment of the Wano wounded are remarkably satisfactory. In the darkness and confusion of a night attack it was obviously impossible that first field dressings could universally be applied, but fortunately only a short interval elapsed between the attack and the appearance of daylight: no sooner was it possible to distinguish in the gray light of dawn where the wounded were lying, than the cases were rapidly brought to hospital and the exertions of the medical staff were employed in applying to each individual sufferer, however slight his case might be, the antiseptic treatment which modern experience has proved to be of such enormous value. The result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations, and possibly when the complete returns are forthcoming, we may find that it has established a new record in the annals of field military surgery. Numbers of the patients had received several wounds, very many of them being sword cuts of a most ghastly description. Notwithstanding the unavoidable delay in treatment, short, though it fortunately was, and the introduction of foreign matter derived from clothing and from contact with the ground, no single case has developed septic symptoms—in other words, the wounds have remained clean, and no trace even of festering or other mischief of a like nature has supervened. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Davis and the officers working under him, together with their subordinate staff, deserve to be warmly congratulated on the result of the exertions.

KAJURI KACH, 28th November, Wano, 27th November.—A Mahsud Malik from Khaisara has sent his son to the Commissioner, advising every precaution to be taken, owing to some 3,500 to 4,000 men having assembled in Badar and Shakai. The Mullah Powindah yesterday evening was at Badar, but promised to meet the Maliks and their followers in Shakai to-day for a final discussion of the situation. Precautions are only necessary owing to the possibility of a rupture between the Maliks and the Mullah, who in this case would probably resume the offensive in order to keep his following. One hundred Kabul Khels from Birmul are also reported as intending to join the Mullah. Later news brought by a messenger who left Shakai this morning, and has just arrived, states that the Mansud Maliks and the Jirgah who went from here had reached Shakai, and had sent emissaries to bring the Mullah from Badar to Shakai. He had not arrived up to the time of the departure of the messenger, but they expected he would come during the day.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, 28th November.

News from Wano dated the 26th states that the Mullah Powindah is at Badar with 200 to 300 men. There are 700 to 800 in Kaniguran. The remainder of the gathering have gone to their homes to get food. 400 or 500 malcontents have gone into Shakai with the probable object of making raids near the camp at Wano, in order to discredit the efforts of the Jirgah. The Mullah Powindah will probably meet the Wano Maliks and the Mahsud Jirgh in Shakai.

Tents and rations and warm clothing have been sent to Jandola for the 400 rifles of the 4th Punjab Infantry, remaining there for the present.

Later reliable information states that reinforcements are reaching the Mullah Powindah in large numbers at Badar.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Nov. 29.

The following corps have been ordered either to move at once or to be in immediate readiness: the 1st battalion 4th Gurkhas, Mian Mir, to Dera Ismail after the Viceroy's Review; the 36th Sikhs to Bannu; the 6th Punjab Infantry, Kohat to Bannu, on the field service scale; the 4th Sikhs, Kohat to Bannu, on relief scale; the 37th Dogras to Kohat for garrison duty; one wing 2nd Sikhs at once from Dera Ghazi to Dera Ismail by rail, on relief scale; the 5th company Sappers and Miners, Peshawar to Dera Ismail on the field service scale. The 1st battalion 5th Gurkhas, already warned to be in readiness, is now ordered to move here from Abbottabad on the field service scale at once.

The following from Wano was received on the 28th: The situation is unchanged. Mullah Powindah and his adherents, together with the Maliks, were at Torwam in Khaisara on the 28th. The result of the Jirgah was not then known, but if it refused submission to our terms a renewed attack on Wano is possible. Full precautions are therefore being continued. Lieutenant Angelo remains in the same critical condition.

KAJURI KUCH, 29th November.

News has been received from a trustworthy source that Mullah Powindah was at Shakai on the 27th with a following estimated at twelve thousand men. The probability would seem that the terms offered by Government have not been accepted by the Waziris, and that the Mullah intends to make another attack on our force at Wano before an expedition can be sent against him. In anticipation of a possible advance the sick and wounded are being sent down from Wano, as well as all surplus stores.

Wano, 28th November.—The leading Nana Khel Malik who left Shakai yesterday evening has just arrived in camp. He reports that Mullah Powindah and his following met the Mahsud Sulaiman Khel and Darwash Khel Maliks in the Jirgah yesterday, the total number present being nearly 3,000. The Shakai inhabitants then requested the Jirgah to leave their country, owing to the scarcity of provisions. The Mahsud Malik left the same evening for Torwam in Khaisara and the whole Jirgah has assembled there to-day. No information has been received regarding the result of yesterday's meeting. Torwam is the place where the enemy assembled last time before attacking the camp, and is 12 miles from Wano. A few badmashes may annoy to-night in order to compromise the Jirgah, by owing to the presence of friendly Maliks. Torwam no serious attack is anticipated; rained throughout last night, and snow fell 8,000 feet. With the exception of Lieutenant Angelo all the wounded are doing well. Late news state that the havildar who deserted intende firing into the camp to-night, bringing ten or twelve men with him.

THE MAHOMEDAN REACTION.

THE MAHOMEDAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Council of this Association will be held in Aligarh on December 27th, at which the following subjects will be discussed:—

The representation of Mahomedans in Municipalities.

The representation of Mahomedans in the Legislative Councils.

Application of the M.A.-O. Defence Association to the proposed Indian Imperial Committee of London.

Vote of thanks to the Secretary of State for India on account of his despatch on the question of Simultaneous Examinations for the Civil Service, and

Any other matter which Members of the Council may wish to bring forward.

After the meeting held in December last year, in Aligarh, in which it was decided that it was desirable to found the Association, a set of rules was prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose. From these rules, a copy which is appended below, it will be seen that persons sympathising with the objects of the Association may become members on paymsnt of an annual subscription of Rs. 3. Gentlemen wishing to join the Association should send their names to the Acting Secretary of the Association, Mr. Theodore Beck, Aligarh.

Rules of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India.

1. This Association shall be called the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India.

2. Its objects shall be—

(i) To protect the political interests of Mahomedans by representing their views before the English people and the Indian Government.

(ii) To discourage popular political agitation among Mahomedans.

(iii) To lend its support to measures calculated to increase the stability of the British Government and the Security of the Empire, to strive to preserve peace in India, and to encourage sentiments of loyalty in the population.

3. Subject to Rule 4, all persons sympathising with the objects of the Association may become members on payment of an annual subscriptions of Rs. 3.

4. No person who is a paid Government servant, or who is *in statu pupillari*, shall be admitted to membership of the Association.

5. The policy of the Association shall be directed by a Council, which shall have entire charge of its business.

6. The Council shall consist, to begin with, of the following gentlemen:—

Khan Bahadur Barkat Ali Khan.
Khawaja Yusif Shah.
Niaz Mahomed Khan.
M. Shah Din, Barrister-at-Law.
Abdur Rahman Khan, Barrister-at-Law,
Abdul Hakim Khan, Barrister-at-Law.
Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Ismail Khan.
Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
Theodore Beck.
The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud.
Mahomed Mir.

7. Other members of the Association may be added to the Council by the members of the Council, one contrary vote in ten to prevent the election of any person. When the name of a person proposed for election to the Council, his name shall be sent by post to every member of the Council, and the decision shall according to the vots received in writing.

8. If the number of the persons in the Council should exceed 24, not more than three presons shall be elected to the Council in one year.

9. Members of the Council shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 5.

10. Meetings of the Council shall be called from time to time by the Honorary Secretary of the Association in such place or places as he shall consider most convenient, provided that the Honorary Secretary shall, at the request of not less than half the members of the Council for the time being, call a Meeting of the Council in such place or on such date as the members may direct.

11. In the event of the Council issuing any memorial or manifesto, a copy of the proposed memorial or manifesto shall be previously circulated to all members of the Council who may record their opinions on the same. The decisions of the Council shall be by the majority of the votes received.

12. The Officers of the Association shall be chosen by the Council.

13. Copies of memorials, manifestos and other publications of the Association shall be sent to all members of the Association.

14. Donations will be accepted from members and others anxious to help the work of the Association.

15. No change shall be made in these Rules except by a two-thirds majority of the Council, the votes being given in person or in writing.

16. Consistently with the above Rules the Council may make Bye-laws to carry out the purposes of the Association.

THE PAMIR ARRANGEMENT.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

THE Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Nov. 12:—

Much curiosity has been felt here as to the arrangement between England and Russia on the subject of the Pamirs, referred to by Lord Rosebery in his speech at the Guildhall. Its precise details are not likely to be published for some time, but I can send you on good authority some information as to the principle on which this new understanding is based. The Pamir question turned on the selection of the stream which should be deemed the upper course of the Oxus. Speaking briefly, England claimed that it was the most northern of these streams, viz., the Murghabi, and Russia, the most southern viz., the Panja, with its source in either the Sarhad or Ak Bilis. The general assumption was that a joint Delimitation Commission would be appointed to settle this point on the spot, and to mark off the boundaries of Afghanistan in this quarter, just as had been done in the West. These expectations will be disappointed, for there is no present intention or necessity under the new Convention to appoint any Commission at all. What has been accomplished is that England and Russia, wishing to demonstrate their friendly relations, and admitting the inadvisability of contiguous frontiers, agree together and bind themselves to recognise as the limit of their respective spheres of influence and of active operation on the Pamirs, on the part of Russia, the Murghabi-Aksu claimed by England on the part of the British Government the Panja Sarhad claimed by Russia as the true Oxus. In order to give this arrangement practical significance, the Afghans will withdraw from Shignan and Roshan, and the Russians will retire behind the Murghabi. It is not clear what will be the ultimate fate of the territory intervening between the two rivers, but probably an experimental administration by the indigenous Chiefs, will be tried. Lord Rosebery's arrangement with Russia is essentially a modus vivendi, and not a permanent settlement.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphed on Nov. 12:—

The Berlin Tageblatt learns from an alleged well-informed Russian source (as it might have done from Lord Rosebery's speech) that an Anglo-Russian entente is impending. The informant of the paper adds that after the funeral, but during the Prince of Wales's stay at St. Petersburg, the British Ambassador there will confer with the Russian Ministers with a view to an agreement between the two Powers in the Pamir question. No doubt is felt in the Russian capital that these parleys will lead to a complete understanding, whatever only in this, but in all other Asiatic questions—such understanding which of course cannot fail to make its effect felt on the political relations of the two countries in Europe also.

WHAT IS A MAHATMA?

REPLYING to a newspaper representative who questioned him about the recent attack on the Theosophical Society, Mr. Herbert Burrows said:—

It will take a great deal more [than the present charges] to overturn a philosophy and a system of ethics which have given me the only clue I have ever had to the nature of man and the universe, and the relations of one to the other. I have found it explain many problems of life and thought and conscio[u]sness, of which before I had no explanation, and to which Materialism never gave me any guide. My general position with regard to Mahatmas is, that as an evolutionist I believe in the development and progress, not merely of the body, but also of the soul. A Mahatma literally "great soul" is a human being who, by long physical, mental, and moral training has attained to more knowledge of the universe and its really vital forces than the ordinary person. The belief in the existence of any particular Mahatma must depend upon the personal experience of the student. I believe this is impregnable scientific ground and on it I take my stand.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON & SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.]

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the Overland Mails of the 16th November, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 9-30 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bayley, Lieut A R
Crowther, Mr and Mrs
Davenish, Mr
Ennis, Lieut A B
Flavin, Mr W R
Flavin, Mrs and child
Murphy, Surg-Lieut-Col
Mead, Miss
Morton, Mr L W
Mansfield, Mr A
Marsden, Mr, Mrs and child
Pollard, Mrs
Purdey, Mr H, R N
Rita, Mrs and Miss
Rankin, Mr, Mrs and children
Spencer, Mr R G
Scott, Mr G
Turnour, Mr C O
Weston, Mr E A
Wright, Mrs and Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Austin, Mr F
Bock, Mr F Von
Brewer, Miss J
Basith, Mr
Fraser, Mr Hugh
Fah, Miss K
Goodwin, Capt
Gregory, Mr G
Hayes, Capt C H
Inglis, Mr, Mrs and child
Kinsinger, Miss S C
Lethbridge, Dr
Llewellin, Mr and Mrs
Paul, Mr Dean
Romilly, Mr A P
Ratenbey, Mr, and Mrs
Saddler, Miss A L
Trethway, Mr L
Whitehead, Mr W B
Wilkinson, Lieut

FROM MALTA.—Carbonad, Capt
FROM ISMAILIA.—Heilgers, Mr and Mrs

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and other members of the Royal family, left Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon and arrived at Windsor Castle shortly after 9 o'clock the next morning.

The Duke of York left London on Monday for St Petersburg, to be present at the funeral of the late Tsar.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday in Downing-street.

At a meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation on Saturday, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dr. Spence Watson, the President, moved a resolution expressing profound regret that the condition of Mr. Schnadhorst's health compelled his retirement from public work, and gratitude for his services in the task of perfecting Liberal organization. A letter was read from Lord Rosebery in accord with the terms of the resolution, which was adopted, and Mr. E. Evans, of Liverpool, was elected chairman of the general committee in succession to Mr. Schnadhorst.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., on Tuesday addressed a great Conservative gathering of 6,000 persons at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the presidency of Lord Londonderry. He commented vigorously on the policy of the Government in assailing the House of Lords, but he believed that the people would join the Unionist party in resisting the absurd proposals of the Government. Mr. Balfour also addressed a great meeting at Sunderland on Wednesday.

Lord Rosebery addressed a large meeting in Glasgow on Wednesday. He said the first measures to be dealt with next session would be Welsh Disestablishment, Scotch Disestablishment, and the Local Veto. The question of the House of Lords also must be disposed of.

IRELAND.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., presided over a meeting of the Irish National party in Dublin on Monday, and made a statement, in which he announced that the Paris funds had been released, and said that he had brought the cheques from Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth came spontaneously, and did not know till afterwards that they were in response to a circular. He proceeded to urge that it was necessary, in the interests of Ireland and of the National movement, that the public discussion of internal differences should be ended. A resolution was submitted, and adopted by 38 votes to 14, approving Mr. M'Carthy's statement.

At a meeting of the National Federation, held in Dublin on Wednesday, Mr. M'Carthy, M. P., who presided, said they had laid before the country a clear and definite political programme, about which there was in the party no difference of opinion. Mr. Blake, M.P., urged the expediency of strengthening the bond of union between the Nationalist party and the English democracy.

The Dublin Corporation passed a resolution on Monday strongly condemning Mr. J. Morley's refusal to interfere with the continued imprisonment of the "political prisoners."

GENERAL.

Lord Mayor's Day was celebrated in London on Friday with the usual procession.

At the customary banquet in the evening, in the Guildhall, several of her Majesty's Ministers were present. Responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," Lord Rosebery said, in regard to the external situation, that, although the sky was not altogether clear, the barometer was not falling. The Government were determined to maintain a strict neutrality in the war between China and Japan, but could not better show a benevolent neutrality than in trying to bring about peace. Our relations with Russia had never been more cordial than at present. The difficulty with regard to the delimitation of the spheres of the two Powers in Central Asia had been terminated. After referring in sympathetic language to the death of the late Tsar, Lord Rosebery proceeded to enumerate, as special dangers to the maintenance of good international relations, the continuous growth of armaments, the publication of inaccurate intelligence in the Press, and the aberrations of armed exploration. Our foreign policy was, using the term in a non-party sense, a strictly conservative policy.

The Mayors for the cities and boroughs throughout England and Wales were elected on Friday for the ensuing municipal year.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds died on Wednesday at Torquay. He was in his 82nd year.

Mr. H. H. Johnston on Monday read a paper at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on "The British Central Africa Protectorate."

The first meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute for the winter session took place on Tuesday at the Hotel Metropole. Lord Brassey presided, and Miss Flora L. Shaw read a paper on "Colonial Expansion," which, she said, was simply the continuation by the colonies of the main theme of British history.

The Countess of Wharncliffe, on Tuesday, in presence of a large company of spectators, cut the first sod of the new extension of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway to London. The ceremony took place in Alpha-road, St. John's-wood, and was followed by a luncheon in the Holborn Restaurant under the presidency of Lord Warncliffe.

The Board of Trade has appointed a committee, including Lord Davey, Mr. Justice Chitty, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, and others, to inquire what amendments are necessary in the Acts relating to limited liability companies, especially with a view to the better prevention of fraud in relation to the formation and management of such companies.

The Ardent, a torpedo boat destroyer, built by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., underwent a preliminary trial at the mouth of the Thames on Friday. She attained a speed on the mean of two runs with and against tide of 29·182 knots, and a highest speed on a single run of 30·151 knots—the quickest yet recorded.

Two destructive fires occurred in London on Saturday. One, which broke out in the Minories early in the morning, gutted eight warehouses and attacked 11 others. The other fire was in a large printing establishment in Clerkenwell road, the greater part of which was burned out.

A horse which was attached to a brougham in the City, on Saturday fell down on turning into Budge-row, and died in a few moments. The coachman descended from his seat and went up to the horse, but received an electric shock. Immediately afterwards there were violent explosions at two of the Electric Lighting Company's junction boxes in the locality, which blew up a portion of the footway and kerb, damaged adjoining premises, and inflicted injury or shock on five persons. The accident is believed to have been caused by the ignition by the electric current of an accumulation of gas.

A violent south-westerly gale began in the Channel on Sunday evening, and raged unabated throughout the next day. Strong winds, accompanied by a very heavy rainfall, were experienced in the western and southern counties on Monday. Floods have been experienced in several districts. The gale was renewed on Tuesday and Wednesday, and further disasters were reported.

At Carlisle Station, on Tuesday morning, the Glasgow portion of the Midland express ran into the Edinburgh section. Several passengers were bruised and shaken, but only one was unable to continue the journey.

James Canham Read was convicted at Chelmsford yesterday of the murder of Florence Dennis at Southend.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. C. R. Hawkins, late Bengal C.S.; Mr. R. F. Saunders, late Bengal C.S.; Col. R. Y. Armstrong, C.B. F.R.S.; Inspector-General B. W. Marlow, M.D., C.B., Capt. W. M. Loftus-Cautway; Admiral of the Fleet Sir T. Symonds, C.B.; Dr. W. Dickson, R.N.; Rev. P. A. Ilbert; Sir F. W. Hegate, Bart.; Lady Frances M. Howard; Lady Caroline Courtenay; Duchess of Montrose.

LORD ROSEBERY AT THE GUILDHALL.

SPEECH ON OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE Guildhall banquet, following the Lord Mayor's show, took place on Nov. 9. Over 900 guests sat down to dinner. The Ministers present included Earl Spencer, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Arnold Morley, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Kimberley, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and many others. There were also present the Lord Chief Justice, Sir F. June, Sir F. Leighton. The Earl of Rosebery, who wore the uniform of an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, was welcomed with great cheering.

After the loyal toasts, Alderman Samuel proposed the Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces.—Earl Spencer replied for the Navy.—For the Army, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that at no time had the British Army been more worthy of their confidence.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of Her Majesty's Ministers, said:—

Although into the sphere of party politics it is not the function of a Lord Mayor to enter, I venture upon one single observation. "There is no perfect statesman. Such monsters do not exist. The Prime Minister of this country has to deal, not with angels, but with men; with passions, prejudices, and interests often sordid or misguided. He must, therefore, compromise the ideal, and do, not the best, but the nearest practical to the best." Lord Rosebery, you will recognise in these words language which you have yourself applied to the great Mr. Pitt. Your countrymen will have abundant cause to thank you if—both at home and abroad—you "do the nearest practical to the best."

THE OUTLOOK ABROAD.

Lord Rosebery, (who was again warmly cheered), in the course of his reply, said:—I am, indeed, as you, my Lord Mayor, have alleged, to the bottom of my heart convinced of the importance to this country and to the world at large that she should maintain her greatness abroad, a greatness which must also be founded on our happiness at home. (Cheers.) Outside domestic politics the sky is not entirely clear, but the barometer is not falling. If the sky is not entirely clear it is due chiefly to the disastrous war between China and Japan, in which England, as one of the greatest Eastern powers, could not fail to be deeply interested. You know already Her Majesty's Government have not been prepared to lose any chance of making some progress towards a peaceful settlement of that war. We are determined to maintain that strict neutrality which should be the position of Great Britain in such a war. We cannot, on the one hand, forget that we have of late shown the most strong and tangible proof of our friendship to Japan by concluding a treaty with the object of a treaty revision, which is what Japan has most had at heart, and which we are the first of the European Powers to give her; and, on the other hand, we cannot forget that our frontier line with China is over 4,000 miles in extent; that in recent and latter years China has shown herself a friend of this country, and therefore in preserving a neutrality to both Powers we have preserved a benevolent neutrality. In what way can we show that benevolence more than by attempting to secure the blessings of peace? And although we have not as yet been successful, and in my opinion we had little right to hope to be successful, we do not repent any efforts that we have made.

"WE HAVE ACTED HAND IN HAND WITH RUSSIA."

In this delicate and difficult business we have acted hand in hand with Russia, the other Power mainly interested. (Cheers.) In any pacific means that would secure the termination of the war on terms honourable to Japan and not disastrous to China we would gladly join. In itself that cordial action with Russia is a fact over which we may rejoice. I see in the papers advice given to the Goverment that we should on the melancholy occasion which has recently occurred seize the opportunity to amend our relations with Russia and enter into a cordial understanding with her. Her Majesty's Government have anticipated that advice. (Cheers.) Ever since this Government has been in power our relations with Russia have been more cordial than I ever remember them to have been. We have, as nearly as possible, I hope and believe, terminated the long-standing difficulty with regard to the limitation of our spheres in Central Asia, which removes in Asia, I hope, almost the last dangerous question that arises between the two Powers, and I confess I agree freely with the advice that has been given us. I agree with it to the extent, as my friend Lord Kimberley will confirm me in saying, of anticipating it, in the belief that if Russia and England can march with cordiality and without suspicion in Asiatic affairs, one great step towards the peace of the world will have been taken for ever. (Cheers.)

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR.

When I speak of Russia I should be failing in my duty if I did not allude to that black cloud which now overspreads that country and which has to a remarkable degree overspread Europe itself. The great Emperor of peace, the master of many legions who never waged a war, has passed away. It seems but a month or two ago since we were bewailing the assassination of the head of a friendly State, our nearest neighbour: the President of the French Republic. On that occasion we could not fail to remember that that country is one with which, in our last European war, we stood shoulder to shoulder, and with whom, so far as in us lies, we would always stand shoulder to shoulder—(loud cheers)—not in war, for war we do not wish for, but in the generous rivalry of commerce and of peace. (Cheers.) Death is always a terrible thing. But to all it must always seem that death comes more appallingly to the occupant of a throne; and I think that, sharp and direful as is the stroke of an assassin, it is not more terrible than that fell disease which, seizing upon a young man in the bloom of health and life, removed him from a throne to the tomb in the space of a few weeks.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR NICHOLAS.

I think we may only now express the pious hope that that young head upon whom has fallen the terrible responsibility of that awful crown—a crown that involves so much to the destinies and the happiness of the human race—may prove not unequal to that terrible task. (Cheers.) I think he must find some consolation in the universal tribute of regret and even sorrow with which his father's death has been received, and in that fact I think we also who try to look forward to the future of the human race may find something to rejoice in too, because, after all, while it is a tribute to the Emperor, it is quite as much a tribute to peace. There is a character in English history—Lord Falkland—who was killed in the Civil War at the Battle of Newbury. He was comparatively a young man. There was nothing to distinguish him from many who died in that campaign, but he has always lived to these times because of his passionate desire for peace. Though he was brave he was constantly heard murmuring among his companions, "Peace, peace." He could not think of anything but an end to that war. There are millions of Lord Falklands in Europe now. The one passion, the one secret passion of every breast in this world, as I believe, putting the caste aside whose unfortunate destiny devotes them to war, I believe the one passion of every disinterested bosom in this world is for peace—industrial and international peace. (Cheers.)

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

I do not say that the prospects of peace are anything but reassuring, but in reckoning on the future we have to remember how nice is the balance in which the future of peace or war is weighed. There are three elements in the present situation which are not altogether reassuring in the interests of peace. One is in enormous armaments, albeit, they are in their essence measures of defence, not defiance. In the first place, there is the feeling that you cannot for ever perfect tools of great precision, of great expense, without sometimes having the wish to test them, and to use them; and in the second place there is the still greater danger that the peoples who have to bear the burdens of those armaments, weary of the drain of blood and taxation that they involved, may some day say it will be better to put an end to this long-continued pressure and put all to the hazard of the die.

SOME DANGERS OF NEWSPAPER "ENTERPRISE."

What is the next danger, not, as I say, to peace, but to the good relations between nations? I am sorry to say that one of the great dangers to that good understanding is that mighty engine which we call the Press. No one yields to me in admiration for the authority that it exercises, and for the high-minded way in which, as a rule, that authority is exercised; but I do not think the Press itself, in the fierce competition which exists between different papers in order to obtain the latest and the most startling intelligence, sufficiently weighs what effect that intelligence may have on the great international understandings of the world. (Cheers.) Twice during the present year intelligence has come to England from a source which I for one cannot trace, that the New Zealand Government had some wish or intention to administer Samoa, or to send a delegation to Samoa to inquire whether it would be possible to administer it or not. Those reports go forth. Even the Government, on account of their sheer absurdity, does not think it necessary to contradict them, but, of course, any such rumour as that cannot but most prejudicially affect those treaty Powers with whom we are connected in Samoa. Everyone abroad is suspicious; some of us at home are suspicious, and we cannot complain of the suspicions of others; but the moment a piece of news like that comes and is announced in that way, with all the authority that the English Press can give it, at once suspicions are raised of our good faith and good intentions which it is not possible for all the assurances of all the diplomatists completely to remove. (Cheers.)

A WORD TO EDITORS.

I would ask, then, the Press to sift its intelligence a little before it gives it authority. I would also instance that unhappy interview in which a responsible diplomatist in the employment of China was supposed to have poured forth some of the most foolish, some of the most ill-founded, and some of the most improper opinions that ever proceeded from an official of any kind. (Laughter.) There is this also to be said. We do not complain of attacks either in the English or in the foreign Press on the conduct of our public men. Those, after all, are the commonplaces of daily life; but what I would wish to inspire in any one connected with journalism who hears me to-night, and who cares at all about the largest object of serving his country in the truest way, is this—that in dealing with our differences with nations we should remember not so much the petty issues that divide us, but the large bonds which connect us. The one is as easy to recall as the other, and in every respect infinitely more desirable.

THE ABERRATIONS OF ARMED EXPLORATION.

The last difficulty to which I will refer is the danger of armed explorers. Armed exploration has always existed from the time of Alexander the Great downwards, and I suppose Alexander the Great was the founder of the school. (Laughter.) But at this moment, in the continent of Africa especially, we are all liable to a real danger to peace from the aberrations of armed exploration. An explorer used to be a man who went out with a compass and a map and some tinned meat, and returned or was eaten in the neighbourhood to which he proceeded—(laughter)—but the explorer of the present day goes out with large parties heavily armed, with blank treaties in his pocket; and proceeding into regions unknown comes back with his treaties signed and sealed, possibly at considerable expense of bloodshed. Now, I am not charging any nation particularly with the responsibility of armed exploration, because all of us are compelled to engage in it, some for purposes of emulation and some for purposes of self-defence. But what I would say is this—that this exploration in these circumstances constitutes a real danger to European peace, which must exist, and must continue until the great Powers frankly recognise the sphere of influence of each other in Africa, and until that question is relegated from the region of the uncertain to the region of the certain and of the known. All these questions are of vital interest to us.

A "STRICTLY CONSERVATIVE" FOREIGN POLICY.

For our foreign policy—I will not use the adjective I am going to use in a party sense, but in a non-party sense—our foreign policy is a strictly conservative policy—(cheers);—and by that I do not mean that it belongs to the Conservative party, for it has nothing whatever to do with either party; but is a conservative foreign policy, for this reason, that we wish things to remain as they are.—(cheers)—that we covet nothing abroad and we want nothing abroad; and for that reason—the best of all reasons—we wish to keep things as they are in the world, for we know the great risk to peace and to the disturbance of commerce that may ensue from any disturbance of the status quo. Formerly that was not so. Formerly we had a foreign policy which aimed at changing several Governments, at modifying several Governments, at advising several Governments. All that has disappeared. Not all the Governments in the world are good; but there are many fewer bad Governments, and what few bad Governments remain are infinitely better than they were. In any case, it is not worth our while, with our extended interests all over the world, to attempt by advice, however well meant, or by interference however, in our opinion, opportune, to disturb that state of things in which, after all, the British Empire is sufficiently prosperous. (Hear, hear.)

COLONIAL EXPANSION.

Let me say one word as regards the Colonial expansion, whether by armed exploration or otherwise, that we have observed in other Powers. Our wish is for peace, as I have said, and I rejoice in the Colonial expansion of other Powers, because I believe that makes for peace. I believe that as other Powers understand what colonising is they will say it makes for peace. Colonies are like children; they are pledges given to fortune; and every Power that engages in this new passion for colonising will find out later two things. First, that colonising is a decentralising influence as regards our military power and makes for commerce; and, secondly, that no Colony can be made directly a remunerative affair to the Mother Country. A Colony may be and has been made by ourselves directly advantageous by the bonds of commerce and of sympathy, but commerce and sympathy in every part of the world can only spell peace. Now, I fear I have detained you at too great length—("no, no")—but I could not help being grateful to an assembly which must, I am aware, very largely and in many different degrees differ from Her Majesty's Government in domestic politics for the encouragement they have given them to-night as being possibly ill-advised, but honest servants of their country. (Hear, hear.) You, my Lord Mayor, have to-night quoted a passage which I should be the most unnatural parent if I failed to recognise. (Laughter.) I wrote that passage about the difficulties of realising one's ideal and of dealing with circumstances and men some four years ago. Nothing in those four years has tended in the slightest degree to weaken the impression I then formed. But it is the large policy and nature of Englishmen to make allowances for their public men. They know that we cannot reach our ideal; they know some at least of the difficulties with which we have to grapple; and they know, as the late Mr. Jowett said to a recalcitrant undergraduate, "We are none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us." (Laughter and cheers.) But we recognise our fallibility, and that recognition is at least a symptom of honest endeavour to realise our capacity for your service. We may be less capable than the Ministers who preceded or the Ministers who may succeed us; but we yield to none in our determination to serve this country, to serve all and every class in this country—(cheers)—to maintain not merely the internal but the external interests of this glorious Empire, of which we realise the proud traditions. And I say this, my lords and gentlemen, not without remembering the place in which I say it—if I tell you not the truth to-night I can see (pointing to the monument of Chatham facing him) the eagle eye of Chatham looking down upon me; and I can see on my right the form of Pitt, who spoke his last and most memorable speech in this hall. Though we cannot boast as he did that we have saved Europe by our exertions, it will not be the fault of our exertions if Great Britain while we are at the helm suffers any detriment in honour of our prosperity. (Loud applause.)

FOREIGN OPINION.

Several of the St. Petersburg journals comment, generally in a friendly tone, on the language recently used by Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury with reference to the maintenance of a good understanding between this country and Russia. The *Petersburgskia Viedomosti* says Russia will never provoke complications in Central Asia so long as her legitimate interests and rights are respected.

A section of the French Press regards Lord Rosebery's speech at the Guildhall in the nature of an apology for his Sheffield oration. The *Temps* hopes that his lordship's declarations with respect to Russia are not "mere empty words." The *Debats* heartily reciprocates the wish Lord Rosebery expressed for the maintenance of good relations between France and England, and for the settlement of the African questions which divide the two countries. The *Figaro* twits Lord Rosebery with so frequently changing his mind, and unsaying one day what he has said on a previous occasion. It hopes, however, he will not change his mind as to the desirability of a good understanding between England and France.

In Berlin the speech is not very favourably received. The *Hamburgisha Correspondent* says the Prime Minister's humour left him entirely in the lurch, and "he deemed it necessary to declare with raised hand, and with a pathos unusual in England, that the Government would never let the honour and prosperity of Great Britain suffer wrong."

He has (continues the *Correspondent*) the feeling, then, that the said honour and prosperity are threatened. Nobody will be able to contradict him in this, though some will add that the imprudence of the present English Government itself has brought it about that the situation of the Island Kingdom is more unfavourable than that of all other Powers which have contemplated the development of affairs in Eastern Asia with composure. The present Government has, especially of late, almost wholly ignored the relations to the other Powers, has even foolishly opposed them, and has almost isolated itself thereby, and now, without any preliminary preparation, it proposes to them the very ticklish task of joint intervention in which England alone is interested. For this purpose Lord Rosebery conspicuously flattered the Russians and the French, whereas he utterly ignored Germany and the Triple Alliance. We will not inquire whether it is politic, but it proves that Lord Rosebery is seriously offended by the decided declaration of the Powers, especially "Germany," with her last great victories in mind, "that they will not restrict the victorious Japanese in the just utilisation of their successes."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* thinks the speech of special interest, because the contrasts on the present Anglo-Russian relations seem to confirm the Premier's serious intention to d

THE CZAR'S FUNERAL.

MOSCOW IN MOURNING.

SOLEMN CEREMONY IN THE KREMLIN.

On Saturday evening (Nov. 10) the train bearing the body of the late Czar Alexander III. from the Crimea to the ancient city of Moscow, reached Spassow Monastery, near the scene of the Borki railway accident in 1888. The station was draped in black and lighted by torches. The bells of the monastery were tolled. A military band played a chorale. The monks said mass over the coffin; and then, amidst the solemn chanting of a hymn and the tolling of the bells, the train proceeded on its melancholy journey.

At twenty minutes to eleven on Saturday night the funeral train arrived outside Moscow; and early on Sunday forenoon the hearse, as the centre of a remarkable procession, passed through the crowded streets of the city, from the railway station to the Cathedral church within the walls of the Kremlin.

In the streets of the ancient capital, on Saturday, mounted heralds, clad in mediæval tabards of black velvet embroidered with silver eagles, proclaimed the pending arrival of the Imperial remains. In the dim light of evening, and through the long hours of the ensuing night, the people of Moscow were busy erecting huge funereal columns, arches, and other innumerable signs of mourning. The streets glowed with the flare of many fires, for an intense frost prevailed, the thermometer having fallen to zero. The red glare of the bonfires contrasted sharply with the silver light of the moon, then nearly at the full. The dawn of day revealed a city wrapped in an all-absorbent gloom. There was not a house-front without some emblematic flag or festoon. All metallic or shining objects along the line of route, including the street lamps, were shrouded with sable draperies. Clocks were stopped; and for a time an almost unearthly stillness prevailed. Snow had fallen during the night, and the roads were deeply sanded and strewn with twigs of pine.

At five o'clock the citizens of Moscow began to take up positions along the route. In less than three hours every available inch of space was occupied. The solemn hush of the immense multitude was at length broken by the sound of the signal guns of the ancient fortress. The tolling of innumerable bells and the firing of minute guns from the Kremlin towers continued throughout the march of the funeral pageant from railway station to the Archangel Cathedral. The grey still cold of the Russian winter gave a spectral aspect to the snow-covered houses and their sombre drapery. Much curiosity was evinced to see the young Emperor, who walked erect with the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of an English Field Marshal, right through the streets which he then trod for the first time as ruler.

The procession, which consisted of sixty-four distinct groups, began to form in detachments at six o'clock at the Nicholas station, where a mortuary pavilion was erected in black and white, with green festoons of pine, box, and cypress twigs, and black and white streamers surmounted by a cross.

The funeral train, which was followed immediately by the train conveying the Royal mourners, was met by the Grand Duke Sergius (Governor-General of Moscow), the Grand Duchess, the Grand Duke Michael, the Metropolitan (imposing in vestments stiff with silver brocade) and thirty-six bishops (gorgeously robed in satin and gold, and bearing jewelled mitres). There were also present the commander of the garrison and numerous distinguished military officers (their brilliant uniform dulled with crape), and various civic authorities. The *Standard's* special correspondent gives a vivid description of the scene on the arrival of the train:—

At twenty minutes to eleven the train steamed slowly in, and was greeted with music by the band of the Guard of Honour of the 12th Astrakhan Regiment. The Metropolitan, surrounded by the Bishops, recited the liturgy. Four Generals withdrew from the coffin the Imperial ermine-bordered golden pall. The Emperor, the Prince of Wales, and the Grand Dukes lifted the heavy coffin and bore it slowly, bareheaded, between a line of ladies of high rank on the right and dignitaries of Moscow on the left, to the golden car which was waiting at the foot of the steps, everybody kneeling the while. On the coffin were laid the crown and sword. Amidst profound silence the coffin was lifted upon the car, immediately after which the Generals designated took their places alongside. At this moment the central group was a striking one; the shining golden car, the coffin shrouded in the glittering Imperial pall, and the eight horses caparisoned in black. Just behind stood the young Emperor in the uniform of the Preobrajensky Guard, having on his right the Prince of Wales. The Emprets, who walked unsupported from the carriage, had the Princess of Wales on one side, the Princess Alix on the other; her two daughters, Xenia and Olga, were close behind, with the Grand Duchess Elisabeth Feodorovna; but all the ladies were so deepy veiled that it was difficult to distinguish them. The background was formed of mitred Bishops and the cavalry escort.

The procession started from the Nicholas Station at eleven o'clock, the dense masses of the populace being kept back along the left line of the route by a double row of troops, and on the right by strong cables guarded by the police.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The *Time's* correspondent, describing the procession, says:—

First rode a master of the ceremonies with a black and white crape sash across the shoulder, followed by two squadrons of dragoons of the guard of the Czar's Regiment and a troop of trumpeters, then a master of the horse, followed in turn by another squadron of dragoons and three separate foot companies of the Alexander Military School and the Ekaterinoslav and Astrakhan Grenadier regiments respectively. The next group consisted of Court footmen, runners, and household servants, all in their various uniforms of scarlet and gold, marching four a-breast. Then came another mounted master of the ceremonies and a mharshal with his wand tipped with black and white crape, preceding the banner bearing the family arms of the Czar. Two officials followed, leading a horse with the same Imperial escutcheon emblazoned upon its long black cloth. Next came his Majesty's red military standard, carried by a colonel. Behind this the late Czar's charger, with richly embroidered saddle cloth, slowly paced along, led by two Staff officers, and followed by a couple of grooms in gala livery. All the members of the cortege except civilians wore full uniforms and liveries, their brilliance dimmed by mourning bands and crape. Then came an array of flags and heraldic devices . . . followed by a horse draped in black from head to tail. This section ended with several Major-Generals. The next set of groups headed by a mounted Master of the Ceremonies included a mixture of class deputations. Then followed members of different Ministerial and administrative departments. A squadron of his Majesty's Grenadier Regiment was followed by two mediæval heralds with wands and then four colonels with the four swords of State reversed. Then followed a crowd of various officials carrying medals, orders, and insignia of merit possessed by the late Czar. The Imperial regalia came next with the six crowns of Georgia, Taurida, Siberia, Poland, Astrakhan, and Kazan, and the sceptre, globe, and Imperial crown.

The troops lining the route presented arms, and the solemn bands joined the other mingled sounds of woe as the gorgeously gilt funeral car [remarkable to English eyes by reason of the total absence from it of even a single blossom] came in sight. The bands of the enormous crowds were now all raised in making the sign of the Cross and the low mutterings of prayer were heard as the great body of clergy in their long black and silver vestments, holding lighted tapers, slowly approached. After the mitred priests came the late Czar's confessor, Yanisheff, carrying the holy image, and then the splendid canopied car with the remains of the late Emperor, drawn by eight horses draped in black and led by as many officials. At each corner of the car stood an adjutant-general, and four other generals walked at the side holding the gold cords. Some sixty pages walked on either side of the car. Immediately behind walked, with a sad air but firm step, his Majesty the Czar Nicholas II., followed at a short interval by the Minister of the Court and the members of his military suite, the Prince of Wales, and their Imperial Highness the Grand Dukes Michael Alexandrovitch, the youngest son of the late Czar, Alexis Sergeiovitch, Michael Nicholaievitch, Alexander Mikhailovitch, and Prince Oldenburg. Between the Imperial party on foot and the funeral coaches of the Empress and Grand Duchess marched a company of Palace Grenadiers, wearing the heavy busbies of the old Imperial Guard. In the first mourning coach, flanked by two mounted masters of the horse, sat her Imperial Majesty and Imperial Grand Duchesses Alexandra Feodorovna, the affianced bride of the Czar Nicholas, Xenia, and Olga Alexandrovna. At the back of the carriage stood the two tall Cossack footmen in deep black who have always attended on the widowed Empress. The next carriage contained the Queen of Greece, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Princess of Wales, and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna. In succeeding carriages followed the ladies-in-waiting, maids of honour, and other ames of rank, court officials, and masses of troops.

The clergy of the several churches along the route stood at the doors to bless and pray as the funeral car passed. A halt was made at the celebrated shrine of the Holy Virgin of Iberia, in front of the gate of that name; then traversing the Krasny Square along the grey crenellated wall of the Kremlin, now hung with black and white drapery, the solemn procession entered that historical and unique fortress-enclosure of churches and palaces under the sacred Archway of the Saviour, which is always passed with uncovered heads. It was now one o'clock precisely.

WITHIN THE CATHEDRAL OF THE KREMLIN.

In front of the Archangel Cathedral, one of the four ancient fanes of the Kremlin, and close to that of the Assumption, the crowning-place of the Czars, stood a military guard of honour, and at the doorway the Metropolitan surrounded by his bishops and clergy bearing wax papers, ready to receive the body. On the arrival of the funeral car the four adjutant-generals standing thereon removed the Imperial pall, and his Imperial Majesty and relatives, assisted by members of the suite, carried the bier into the cathedral, preceded by the clergy, and placed it upon a specially prepared catafalque, glorious with crimson and gold. The lid of the coffin having been removed by generals and placed on a side table, the impressive service for the dead was begun by the Metropolitan, assisted by all the high clergy of Moscow. The *Daily Chronicle's* special correspondent writes:—

The edifice, which is not a large one, is made the less commodious for a great function by the abundance of the tombs of saints and of the Czars of Muscovy. Only the members of the Imperial Family and the high officers of State could be accommodated. The elaborate Service for the Dead was chanted antiphonally by Metropolitan and clergy. The scene was resplendent. The silver-gilt ikons vied with the silver and gold panelling of the walls in reflecting the light of countless tapers burning within the Sacrarium, by the picture screen and around the catafalque. Anything more solemn than the Office conducted here it is impossible to imagine. Many of those present were unable to restrain their emotion. Tears were seen rolling down the cheeks of noble ladies. Sobs broke on the ear almost rhythmically with the cadences of the sacred music. Evidently the late Czar was deeply esteemed and beloved by those within his circle. The young Czar bore himself with an air of great modesty. The Empress was deeply affected, but she evidently derived much comfort and support from the sisterly companionship of the Princess of Wales, who bore herself with much dignity and with the signs of profound grief.

The service in the cathedral lasted about half-an-hour, after which the Emperor and the Grand Duke Sergius crossed to the Uspensky Cathedral, whence, after a short prayer, they proceeded to the Chudovno Monastery, where they were blessed by the Metropolitan. The other guests left by the private door. The public were admitted at two o'clock.

Just as the coffin was being carried into the cathedral snow began to fall heavily, and continued to descend for hours.

THE LYING-IN-STATE.

The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphed after the ceremony:—The Emperor lies covered with an Imperial pall upon his breast, over which his hands are folded. The waxen face of the "Great Peacemaker" wears a restful expression. Directly the entrance was opened, there began a ceaseless stream of those who were eager to kiss the hand of the dead. And their pouring in will continue without interruption as long as the Lying-in-State continues, both by day and by night.

On Sunday night, despite the blinding drizzle which succeeded the snowstorm, 20,000 people passed through the Cathedral and kissed the hand of their late Ruler.

SPEECH BY THE CZAR NICHOLAS TO HIS FAMILY.

Early on Monday morning the Czar, with his mother on his arm, entered a room in the Palace of the Kremlin, and delivered a speech to a number of distinguished personages, in which he is understood to have conveyed a message from his father, who had desired him to thank the Muscovites for their loyalty. He also promised to endeavour to follow his father's example. From the Palace the Imperial family entered the church and engaged in a religious service.

The return procession passed through the streets of Moscow shortly after ten a.m. on Monday, in the same order as on the previous day, and at noon the funeral train left the railway station on its way to St. Petersburg. The *Standard's* correspondent writes:—

The order was identical with that of the previous day, but the effect produced was more mournful. The weather was dull, with some rain, and the thickly sanded route had been trodden into mud. The street lamps glimmered through their crape veiling. Two batteries of field guns thundered a salute. The great bell of Moscow tolled, as also did the bells of all the churches along the route. The procession was all the more impressive because of the dead stillness of the enormous crowds, broken only by a cheer when they caught sight of their young Monarch.

On Sunday and Monday 25,000 poor people received a free dinner by order of the Emperor, at some twenty of the monasteries of Moscow.

THE CRISIS IN MADAGASCAR.

The Port Louis correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Nov. 10:—"Diplomatic relations between France and Madagascar have now been broken off. All French subjects have left the capital."

STATEMENT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on Nov. 13, M. Hanotauv, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose remarks appear to have had a favourable hearing, made a long statement regarding the attitude of the Government towards the Hovas. He pointed out the disregard shown to the Treaty of 1885, and the outrages which had been committed on Frenchmen, and declared that the French Government had done all that was possible to avoid a rupture. Having failed to obtain a favourable reply to the ultimatum of Mr. le Myre de Vilars, they had resolved to enforce the complete execution of the Treaty of 1885, and to ask of the Chamber the necessary credits for securing the full realisation of their Protectorate. It was estimated that 15,000 men and a credit of 65,000,000fr. (43,500,000fr. for the army and 21,500,000fr for the navy) would be sufficient for the purpose. They would not evacuate Madagascar, or renounce their rights, and Madagascar would become a flourishing French colony. They were free from all engagements towards foreign Powers, and had complete liberty of action. Great Britain had recognised the French Protectorate with all its consequences. The Minister concluded by contending that the situation in Europe made the opportunity a favourable one for engaging in the Madagascar enterprise. A bill authorising the desired credit was introduced, and referred to a committee.

The extreme Left in the Chamber decided, on Nov. 14, to vote against the credit.—The statement made by M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, on the Madagascar expedition, is generally approved by the Paris Press, but some of the leading journals protest against the idea of doing more than maintaining a French Protectorate in Madagascar.

The Committee on the Madagascar credit was (says a "Time's" telegram nominated in the bureaux of the French Chamber yesterday. Nine of the members are in favour of the credit and two against it.

The discussion in the bureaux was animated. M Dupuy, in the Eighth Bureau, said Madagascar was a part of the French domain in Africa, and that France could not consent to such a humiliation and abdication as the violation of her unquestioned rights. It was a case not of extending the Colonial Empire but of upholding existing rights.

M. Leon Say, in another bureau, said he had no enthusiasm for the expenditure, but thought it was necessary.

There was some sharp criticism of the Government estimate of the cost of the enterprise as inadequate, and of their plans as undigested. Some of the Radicals opposed the expedition altogether, while others thought it should be restricted to naval operations.

Altogether 208 Deputies supported the credit, while 137 either made reservations or flatly opposed it.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J Runciman, B	Capt G B Crawley
Mr R C Milward, B	Capt R P Warren
Mr L F Robertson, B	Lieut H M Grove
Col F E Hastings, C B	Lieut C H Ward
Col M A Rowlandson	Lieut W A Fraser
Major H S Wheatley	Lieut F W Birch
Capt W Kirkpatrick	Rev C H Reynolds
Capt W Anderson	Sub-Condr C A Wigley

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr St Q Byrne, B, 3 mos	Capt J A Houison-Crau-ford, 1 mo
Mr C L Taylor, B, 45 days	Capt H T King, 3 mos
Mr H A Playfair, B, 3 mos	Capt H L Dodgson, 3 mos
Mr E B Peacock, B, 9 mos	Lieut E V Martin, 6 days
Mr J H Robertson, M, 6 mos	Lieut E R Morton, 2 mos
Mr E Greenwood, Bo, 3 mos	Surg-Capt D G Marshall, 1 mo
Major-Gen J N Creslock, C B, 2 mos	Surg-Capt C J Sarkies, 2 mos
Capt C H C Heyman, 6 mos	Sub-Condr B Cosgrave, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C L Taylor, B	Capt R T Crowther
Mr F F Handley, B	Lieut H L D Fordyce
Mr E B Pargiter, B	Lieut R H Massie
Mr A M Burn Murdoch, B	Lieut W G Grey
Mr V A Brodie, M C S	Lieut J A Ezechiel
Mr C H Mounsey, M	Surg-Lt-Col F A Smyth
Mr T W S Smyth, M	Surg-Major W Conry
Mr W W Drew, Bo	Sub-Condr C Wallis

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Although Port Arthur is still reported to be in the hands of its Chinese owners, there has been no revival of Chinese hopes during the week, and the Imperial authorities at Pekin seem to be looking entirely to foreign intervention for any deliverance that may come. As to this expectation, the Powers are said to have severally urged China to open direct negotiations with Japan, and a promise has been secured from Japan to meet any such overtures in a benevolent spirit. Meanwhile, it appears that the United States Government may be willing to mediate between the belligerents. Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, has telegraphed to Mr. Dun, United States Minister to Japan, that if Japan joins China in requesting President Cleveland to act as mediator between them he will exercise his good offices in that capacity. The Japanese Government asked for more explicit details in regard to the proposal. A long message was sent in presenting additional features of the case, which, it is believed, will demonstrate to Japan the desirability of coming to an arrangement. China is stated to be willing to agree to the independence of Korea and to pay a cash indemnity. The hesitation displayed at Tokio is believed to indicate that Japan wishes China to fix the exact amount of the indemnity she is willing to pay.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires in London last week stated that Japan had never threatened to break up China, nor had she any wish or intention to do so, and certainly she did not desire to see such a thing done by others. She would be best satisfied to see China consolidated, freed from corruption, prosperous, and open to commerce and civilization. Japan could not accept as an answer to her proposal for joint reforms in Korea the landing of Chinese troops in that country to perpetrate the same horrors as those reported to be taking place now in China. As to Chinese suzerainty over Korea, added M. Uchida, it had never existed and had never been acknowledged by Japan. It had only been claimed by China when convenient, and on such occasions it had invariably been stoutly repudiated by Japan.

Our Tientsin correspondent says that the Manchu princes fear and distrust the Chinese, who seem to be indifferent as to the issue of the war; and their proposals for military organization have been baffled by the stratagems of the leading provincial governors. Our correspondent says reform in China seem to be hopeless, owing to the invincible ignorance of her rulers; and there is much popular discontent with the imbecility of the Government. The responsible officials appear to be callous to the fate of the Empire and are giving their chief attention to matters of personal interest, such as contracts for arms, &c., irrespective of their utility. The people also are indifferent. They are suffering more from the Chinese soldiery in Mukden and the surrounding province than from fear of the enemy.

The same correspondent reports that the son of Li Hung Chang has left that place with a quantity of valuables; and from Shanghai we learn that "the power of Li Hung Chang is steadily vanishing. He is now without influence in the Imperial Council, and his enemies are openly exulting over the prospect of his early and complete downfall."—Times (Nov 16).

It appears that Kinchou was taken by the Japanese on November 8, and Talienwan on the same day. The Chinese garrisons offered for the most part little resistance, and fled in the direction of Port Arthur. The force was amply sufficient to make effective resistance, and adequately armed, but there was no general direction of affairs. One Chinese commander, General Shui, with 2,000 men, made a vigorous defence east of Kinchou. He fought throughout the day on the 7th inst., and stopped the Japanese advance without receiving support from the other commanders. On the 8th inst. there was another severe fight, in which General Shui was over-powered, and the enemy occupied Kinchou. The same day the Japanese advanced upon the rear of the forts at Talienwan and captured them. The garrisons of two of the forts separately made a determined resistance, but were overcome by the numbers and discipline of the Japanese and the superiority of their weapons. On the 9th inst. the Japanese advanced and attacked Namquan Pass, a very strong neck between Society Bay and Talienwan, 25 miles from Port Arthur. There was no concerted defence; each Chinese detachment was separately routed.

Some thousands of refugees from Kinchou who were flying towards villages in the vicinity were mistaken for the enemy and were fired upon from the rear of the defences, some hundreds being killed.

The defensive works at Talienwan are excellent in design. Six large and strongly constructed forts commanded Talien Bay, with 80 guns, many of which were comparatively modern and excellent of their class. All these guns, as well as large stores of ammunition, have fallen into the hands of the Japanese. Besides the forts, the Chinese had constructed across the narrow neck of the peninsula (about seven miles wide here) earthworks of an elaborate kind, evidently planned by an engineer of high skill, and completely fitted with telephones. The batteries were powerfully constructed and well armed. At Talienwan the Japanese also captured a small steamer which had been converted into a torpedo-layer.

The Japanese have now a complete cordon round Port Arthur, and the 'Central News' states that the two outermost forts on the land side have been captured.

It is reported from Chefoo that those vessels of the Chinese fleet which are not inside Port Arthur have been ordered to attack the Japanese fleet, but there is not the slightest disposition on the part of the officers to obey the command.

Marshal Yamagata continues his victorious march through Manchuria, but he has had some fighting and expects more. His Left Division is marching upon Siu-Yen, where a Chinese army numbering about 20,000 men is encamped under General Ma, who was wounded in the fighting at Kiu-lien-teheng. A battle has been fought between the Right Division and a large force of Chinese cavalry on the road to Lin-san-Kwan. The enemy were routed and the Japanese entered Lin-san-Kwan without opposition. The Right Division is now advancing upon the Mo-thien-Ling Pass, in the Manchurian highlands, where its further progress will be disputed by a Chinese army.

The fugitives from Feng-huang-cheng are reported to have made for Takushan, a port on the Bay of Korea, 45 miles west of the Yalu, Kai-jo (Kai-chow), near the mouth of the river of that name and 15 miles from Niuchuang, as well as Hotenfu, which cannot be identified. The defeated Chinese troops in Manchuria are suffering greatly from cold and hunger.

Our Chefoo correspondent states that the Tonghak rebels in Korea are very active against the Japanese and are professing to act on behalf of the King, whom they describe as a prisoner.

Panic prevails at Niuchuang, and all business is suspended. Part of the garrison has deserted, the men being terrified at the prospect of a Japanese attack. Her Majesty's ship Firebrand has arrived to protect foreigners.

The missionaries of the Irish Presbyterian Church in Manchuria have left the interior and reached Niuchuang.

Our Shanghai correspondent says the British steamer Chung-king was saluted on Wednesday by the Taku forts in atonement for the outrage perpetrated on her Japanese passengers last August.

The relations between Li Hung Chang and the Pekin authorities are now close and apparently cordial.

Some of the European Ministers are making preparations to leave Pekin at once. Others are communicating by telegraph with their Governments as to the advisability of doing so.

The provincial authorities at Hankow, acting on hints from Pekin and Tientsin, have ordered a war levy of 3 dollars per head of the population.

Two naturalized American citizens, John Brown and George Howie, were arrested recently on board the French mail steamer Sydney at Kobe. They had engaged to aid the Chinese in destroying the Japanese fleet by some secret inventions of their own. They had been promised a million dollars for each naval squadron destroyed, and a proportionate sum for each merchantman. Under arrest, however, they signed a stringent guarantee binding themselves not to assist the Chinese during the present war, and this with the representations of the American Minister, secured their release. Brown and Howie have written a letter acknowledging the courtesy of the Japanese authorities and thanking them for the kind treatment they had received since their arrest. A Chinaman, formerly a member of the Chinese Legation at Washington, was arrested with the Americans, and has been sent to Hiroshima for examination by the headquarter staff.

Japan is making large contracts at Chicago for canned meat and other provisions. She is also making contracts at Alabama for cast-iron waterpipes to extend the Tokio waterworks.

Our correspondent at Hongkong, writing on Oct. 10, says:—

The naval authorities in Hongkong are unusually active just now, especially since the sudden despatch of reinforcements for the Russian and British squadrons. The cruiser Undaunted has been put in the hands of the local dock company in order to be fit to go north in a few days, instead of waiting two months for new piston-rods from England as at first proposed. Her condition has been discussed a good deal here, and it is stated on authority that the defects in her machinery must have been caused by bad usage in the Mediterranean before she was laid up at Devonport. The piston-cylinders are slightly too weak and have gradually beat inwards, injuring the rods. Once started this deterioration is liable to increase steadily, and at present her speed has had to be reduced from 18 to 10 knots. It is a pity such an excellent ship should be disabled at this juncture, and it would have been still more deplorable had not the means of repair been at hand. The Undaunted only just managed to escape a typhoon on her way here. Incidentally it should be mentiond that the naval dockyard here suffered considerable damage in the recent blow.

The news that the Æolus, Pigeon, and Redbreast had been ordered here from India was received with satisfaction. The Pigeon is expected to arrive about the 20th. The Undaunted and Firebrand leave this week for the northern coast ports, probably in response to the appeals for protection. The Firebrand is old, but good for minor service on rivers, &c., and will probably relieve a better gunboat, the Pigmy, at Niuchuang, where the missionaries and other foreigners are in great alarm. The reserve gunboat Tweed has been put in commission under Lieutenant Bardistone, and the coast defence ship Wivern is being overhauled with all celerity for active service. She was found recently to be so infested by white ants that her two turrets had to be emptied of their guns and re-bedded and she also had to have a new mizzen-mast.

Professor R. K. Douglas writes:—"In the interests of Europeans, as well as of every one else concerned, it would be a great blunder to urge terms on Japan, even if it were of any use, at the present moment. China is now appealing to the mercantile instincts of the Powers to save her from the consequences of her own misdoings. 'If the war goes on,' she said in 1860, and she is saying now, 'the Empire will become disordered, outbreaks will occur, the foreign settlements will be attacked, and then what will become of foreign commerce.' This appeal to greed has served her purpose on several occasions, but it is devoutly to be hoped that it will fail this time, and that peace will not be made until the Japanese have taken Port Arthur and occupied Mukden. Then, and not till then, will they be able to treat with China on an equal footing, and to dictate terms which will in the end benefit the whole world, and which, we may rest assured, they will see faithfully carried out."

SIR COLIN SCOTT-MONCRIEFF ON BRITISH REFORMS IN EGYPT.

Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, on Nov. 10, lectured at the Working Men's College on "Egypt and the Nile." He dealt chiefly with the engineering works which had been accomplished during the period of the British occupation, referring in detail to the reconstruction of the barrage, the straightening in some places of the course of the Nile, the excavation of canals in Upper Egypt, and the abolition of the system of forced labour. The old system of irrigation in Egypt (said the lecturer) which made it the granary of the world only dealt with the Nile in flood. But in this century a change was introduced, Egypt was for many years ruled by a very sagacious although unscrupulous man, Mohammed Ali Pasha. He saw that with its soil and with its climate Egypt could grow something more profitable than corn:—

Europe could pretty well feed itself with this commodity, but Europe could not grow cotton and sugar-cane products of great value, which Egypt could grow quite well if only they could get water all the year round. Some one advised that a great dam should be built across the two branches of the Nile at the apex of the Delta, and the water raised just as it is by a mill dam in this country; and a great work was started, known by the French name—the barrage. It consisted, of a bridge over each branch of the river, one consisting of sixty-one, the other of seventy-one arches, of 16ft. span. The barrages were finished in 1861, but gates were only fitted into one. Signs of settlement appeared, and in 1867 a great crack split the whole bridge from top to bottom. The Egyptians did not know how to mend it. They did not believe it could be mended, and went back to the old system of digging out their deep canals.

Sir Colin proceeded to give an account of his work in repairing the barrage. It was a risky undertaking to meddle at all with the damaged bridge.

But if it smashed there was no very great harm, while if we could anyhow make it stand, the gain would be enormous. On the other hand, there was a host of jealous foreigners delighted to see an English failure. In January, 1884, an excellent English engineer took up his residence at the barrage. About £26,000 was spent in strengthening the rough stone protection below the bridge, and in replacing new timber for the old. All this time the river was slowly falling. We resolved, after it fell to a certain point, to begin to close the gates. At last we had raised the water 7ft. 2in., and then I thought that enough for 1884. And the result was that the cotton crop, which had never before exceeded 130,000 tons, came thir year to 160,000, and as each ton was worth about £55, these additional 30,000 were worth £1,650,000, which was not a bad return for the £26,000 we had spent. This was so encouraging that the following year Lord Cromer, in spite of the low state the finances were in, managed to get a million sterling, which was made over to us to spend in putting right the irrigation works of the country.

In March, 1886, we made our first earthern embankment round twenty arches at the west end, which was the part most badly cracked:—

We pumped out the water from within, and found that by keeping steam-pumps constantly at work we could keep the bed of the river quite dry, although the water was 18ft. deep outside. The cracks looked worse than we had expected when we got right down to the floor, but it was a great thing to have got down. We covered the old flooring with a solid mass of concrete and stonework 4ft. thick and prolonged it up and down stream, while along the upper edge we drove down a line of what is called sheet piling 16ft. deep. We had sometimes as many as 10,000 men at work—Arabs, of course chiefly, Maltese, Italians, Greeks, Syrians, a few Frenchmen. By careful management the engineers in charge triumphed at last, and on June 16, 1890, they reported that all was finished up to water surface line. We could take away the embarkments then with safety. Since then no one has seen the dry bed of the Nile, nor, I trust, will see it for many a day to come. Altogether about £460,000 was spent on this work, and Egypt is yearly the richer by an increase in the cotton crop worth at least two and a half millions sterling.

One curious bit of work was moving the Nile itself about a quarter of a mile east, so as to get it to come straight on to the barrage:—

This was done in about five years by building out stone groynes on the west side and so forcing the current to turn eastwards. Where these groynes were built in water sometimes 40ft. deep there are now fields of corn, and where there were fields there is now deep water. About 385 miles of new canal have been made; about 300 more of old canals have been widened and deepened; more than 100 new masonry works have been made—bridges, sluices, tunnels for passing one canal under another. All these have cost about £800,000; and now, however feeble the Nile flood may be in the future, it is sure to get on to the fields. Since the Jews made bricks for Pharaoh the habit of the country has been to execute their public works by forced labour. In 1883 there were 85,000 men employed from January to July in clearing canals and making embankments. Forced from their villages under the lash, receiving not a penny of wage nor a mouthful of food, they were kept at work half the year. This was so much the custom of the country, and it was so cheap, that it was not easy to overturn the system. But we Britons were not going to let this go on. We were told the Egyptian peasant was such a lazy fellow that he would not work for wages, and must be forced. We said, "Let us try." By degrees money was forthcoming, and now the Egyptian labourer works as freely as the Englishman, and the cost of his labour (£400,000 a year) goes into his pockets (or would if he had pockets), and helps him to live better and to pay his taxes.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

The Anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons held a private meeting in Dublin, on Nov. 12, under the presidency of Mr. Justin McCarthy, who justified the acceptance of the cheques sent to the Nationalist organisation by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tweedmouth, and deprecated the public discussion of the internal differences of the party by its members. An amendment condemning the taking of subsidies from English statesmen was rejected by thirty-eight votes to fourteen. Further resolutions were carried, stating that the paramount duty of the Liberal Party was to secure self-Government for Ireland, that this duty could not be subordinated to any other, and that in the faithful observance of that pledge lay the guarantee of the continued alliance of the Irish and Liberal Parties. The meeting lasted six hours and, according to one report, was of an exciting character.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., speaking at Glasgow, yesterday (Nov. 15), said the means by which the cause of Ireland had been elevated to its present position was the organised action of a body of men pledged to act together and to lay aside every minor consideration coming in conflict with the supreme interests of the nation. He strongly deprecated any loosening of the bonds of discipline. They could only pass Home Rule by overcoming the opposition of the House of Lords, and that they must endeavour to do. Home Rule depended on the power of the Irish nation, and with a united people it would go to the front.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Nov. 12, a resolution was passed by twenty-nine votes to seven declaring that the Government was unworthy of confidence, owing to the refusal of Mr. Morley to release the Irish political prisoners.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE AMEER AND ENGLISHMEN.

The Ameer's invitation to Mr. Curzon announced among our telegraphic despatches on Friday, may prove not unimportant. Abdur Rahman is the first ruler of Afghanistan who has, to any large extent, come personally into contact with Englishmen, and who seems to have a personal liking for them. The old Dost, who held the country in his iron grip during the first half of the century, respected us at a distance as a Power which, like his own, knew how to conquer and consolidate. During the anarchy that followed his death the various claimants for the Afghan sovereignty got into the habit playing off Russia against England. This habit was not easily given up after order had been restored under Shere Ali and his family. Nor, indeed, have our avowed policy of supporting whichever of the claimants came uppermost for the moment, and ignoring him as soon as his fortunes turned, been calculated to secure for us the affection of either the "de facto" or "de jure" rulers of Afghanistan. However amicable they might be to the British Government for an annual consideration, they wished to see as little as possible of British officers at their Court or within the bounds of their dominion.

Apart from his initial debt of gratitude to the Indian Government, the present Ameer has been brought into close and continuous intercourse with individual Englishmen. The circumstances connected with his accession, followed by the long proceedings of the Delimitation Commission on the Oxus and the common peril of Penjdeh, led him to observe the conduct and to study the character of the British agents employed. He resolved to secure for his own service some men of the nationality whom he saw serving their own Government so faithfully. By degrees his British engineer grew into more than a factory manager, and the mission of Sir Mortimer Durand confirmed the favourable impression which the Ameer had formed as to English friendliness and sincerity of purpose. For the first time in the history of Afghanistan something approaching to a small but trusted British entourage, medical and mechanical, has grown up around the person of the Ameer. It is a sign of the times that the little group includes a lady-doctor. On the Ameer's illness lately taking a serious turn, it was immediately rumoured that the British residents at Kabul were at once make for our frontier, but in reality they felt sufficient confidence in his Highness's arrangements to justify them in remaining, and they calmly remained. Such a confidence could have been justified under no previous ruler of Afghantstan.

The present Ameer, moreover, is the first Afghan Sovereign who has presented to his subjects and to the outside world a reasoned statement of his policy. In the remarkable pamphlet written in 1880, to which we referred at some length in May, 1892, he frankly discussed the Anglo-Russian question. Without any pretence of a liking for either of his Christian neighbours he came to the conclusions that the interest of Afghanistan lay in a firm and lasting alliance with the British. His main arguments was, that whatever foreign Power wishes to come within the Afghan borders is the enemy of the Afghan people; that the history of Russia in Central Asia and the geographical necessities of her position, if she ever strikes a blow at India point to such an encroachment; that for Rustia to march through Afghanistan to India would involve the military occupation of Afghanistan, and that such an occupation would sooner or later mean conquest; that in any case, and under whatsoever guarantees the passage of a vast army through Afganistan would eat up the scanty harvests of the country, at best barely sufficient for its own population, and cause widespread scarcity, if not actual famine. He therefore determined that the safety of Afghanistan depended on its being able to show a firm front to Russia, and that it could only do so by definitively accepting an English alliance. Indeed, he held that it was because we prevented him from showing a sufficiently bold front that the Russian act of aggression took place in 1885. That act of aggression, he said, he himself foresaw and desired to prevent by a movement of Afghan troops towards the Oxus. But for our refusal to sanction their march, he held that the Penjdeh incident would never have happened. Of course, there is a different aspect of the case, for the movement of Afghan troops might have been accepted by the Russians as a challenge, to which they would have been only too happy to respond in force. We quote the Ameer's view of the case only to show his conviction that, apart from any personal predilections towards Englishmen, the public interest of his country demanded a courageous and whole-hearted alliance with the British Government.

This manifesto was issued by the Ameer eight years ago, and since that time the influence of personal predilections has come into play. In his remarkable letter of July 12, 1894, published in the last number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," he gives prominence to his relations with individual Englishmen. Those relations he has consistently maintained, notwithstanding, as he alleges, the occasional misconstructions which he has suffered at the hands of certain agents of the Indian Empire. The Durand Mission, and the prolonged and friendly intercourse between the Ameer and its head, only made clear the motives which, his Highness declares, had all along actuated his conduct. This is the view which the Ameer now desires the British nation to accept. The Durand Mission, he writes, raised the curtain which our misunderstanding of his intentions had drawn between the two Governments. In other words, as soon as they [the English] had lifted their own screen, they found on this [my] side nothing except single-heartedness and unselfishness. His invitation of Mr. Curzon to Kabul forms another assurance, not only of his public amity towards the British Government, but of his personal friendliness towards Individual Englishmen. Fortunately Mr. Curzon is not only an enterprising traveller but also a man who has had a training in responsible office, and who perfectly apprehends the caution and reticence which a distinguished British politician must observe in his private intercourse with Asiatic potentates.

INDIAN LAW CONSOLIDATION.

The cordial reception of Mr. Ilbert's proposals at the Imperial Institute last week recalls attention to a legislative reform which he has long advocated. Whatever may be thought of the feasibility of his magnificent project for a record up to date of the legislation of the whole English-speaking race, there can be no question as to the expediency of consolidating the constitutional law of India. The British made law of the Indian Government forms in many respects a model of modern legislation. In no other part of the British Empire has the system of codification been so consistently carried out. The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are merely the best known examples of the spirit of order which has been brought to bear in India on each department of human rights and obligations to which the codifying system can be safely applied. But the constitutional law of India made, not by the British-Indian Legislatures, but by Parliament at home, has remained outside this sphere of simplification. In short, while the Indian Legislatures have worked continuously during nearly half a century on codifying and consolidating methods, the fundamental body of law from which they derived their existence and which still regulates their powers remains uncodified and unconsolidated.

The fault has not lain with Indian legislators. More than one member of the Governor-General's Council, and conspicuously Mr. Ilbert himself, has done his best to procure a simplification. But the reform can only be carried out by Parliament. The constitutional law of India consists of English statutes, and the laws which Parliament has made Parliament alone can amend. The necessity for consolidating the English statutes relating to India is a special and cogent one, for the Government of India is a subordinate Government, having powers derived from and limited by Acts of Parliament. At every turn it is liable to serious errors from unwittingly going beyond the limits imposed on its authority by a congeries of enactments ranging over a period of a century and a quarter. Many of these enactments are expressed in language wanting in precision,

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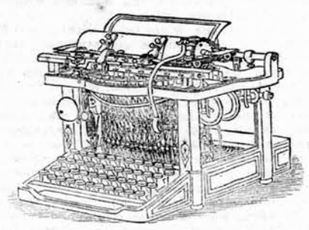

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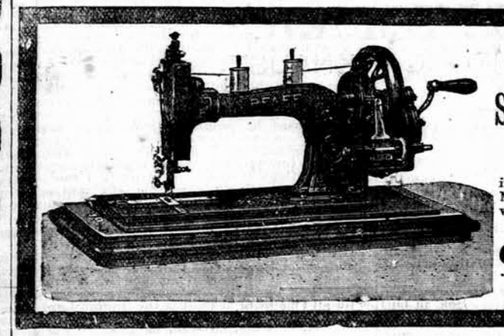

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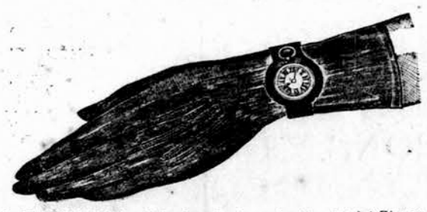
Ladies' Gold Wrist Watches, in fancy leather Wrist Straps, Rs. 57-8, 77-8, 87-8, 100, 122-8, 142-8.

Ladies' Gold Crystal face Watches, Keyless action, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 200.

Magnifying Silver Crystal Ball Chatelaine Watches, Rs. 45.

EXTRA QUALITY.
Ladies' Gold Crystal face Keyless Lever, Rs. 220.

Beetle Shaped Concealed Watch, elaborately Jewelled with Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 1,600.

Chatelaine Watch, beautifully enamelled Ruby, Rs. 660.

Beetle Shaped Enamelled and set with Diamonds. Rs. 480 and Rs. 555.

Best quality Ladies' Gold Hunting Keyless Watch, with Engraved Monogram, from Rs. 250.

Gun Metal Keyless Watch Chatelaine, Rs. 40.

Chatelaine Watch in Ruby or Blue enamel, Rs. 155.

Enamelled and set with Diamonds, Rs. 600.

Gold Hunting Keyless Concealed Watch, set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 600.

Stirrup Shaped set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 390.

Shell Shaped Ladies' Hunting Keyless Lever, Rs. 175.

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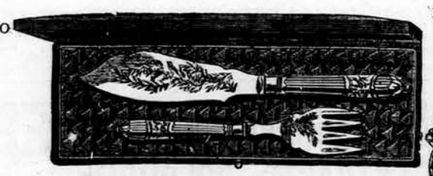
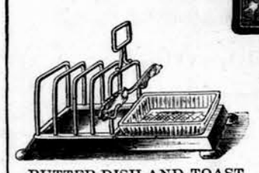
JEWELLERS, BOMBAY.

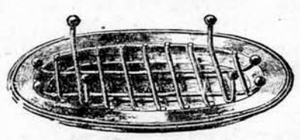
EGG AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.

BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.


ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.


BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.


ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.

BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.

BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash.

CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.

TEA SERVICE, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 86 Cash.

BREAKFAST FRAME Rs. 15 Cash.

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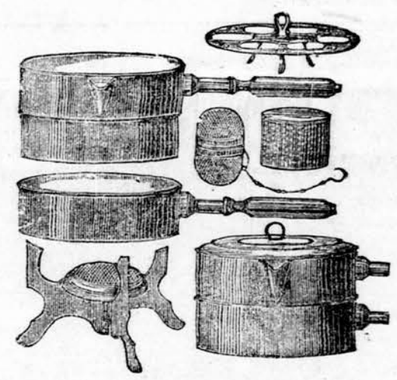
Milk Pan
Fry Pan
Stand with Spirit Stove.
Egg Stand for Boiling.
Coffee Strainer.
Tea Strainer.
Closed with all utensils, 3½ by 5½ inches.

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